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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-678
H. R. 11666

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11666

Apr. 8, 1960	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11666 without amendment. H. Report No. 1467. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 12, 1960	House began debate on H. R. 11666.
Apr. 13, 1960	House passed H. R. 11666 with amendment.
Apr. 14, 1960	H. R. 11666 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 29, 1960	Senate committee reported H. R. 11666 with amendments. S. Report No. 1777. Print of bill and report.
June 30, 1960	Senate passed H. R. 11666 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of H. R. 11666 as passed by Senate.
Aug. 22, 1960	House conferees were appointed.
Aug. 23, 1960	House received conference report on H. R. 11666. H. Report No. 2136. (This report is printed in Congressional Record - copies of report not received by this Office).
Aug. 24, 1960	Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11666.
Aug. 31, 1960	Approved: Public Law 86-678.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

1. The first group of data was obtained from the first set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 1. The first group of data was obtained from the first set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 1.	100	100
2. The second group of data was obtained from the second set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 2. The second group of data was obtained from the second set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 2.	100	100
3. The third group of data was obtained from the third set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 3. The third group of data was obtained from the third set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 3.	100	100
4. The fourth group of data was obtained from the fourth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 4. The fourth group of data was obtained from the fourth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 4.	100	100
5. The fifth group of data was obtained from the fifth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 5. The fifth group of data was obtained from the fifth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 5.	100	100
6. The sixth group of data was obtained from the sixth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 6. The sixth group of data was obtained from the sixth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 6.	100	100
7. The seventh group of data was obtained from the seventh set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 7. The seventh group of data was obtained from the seventh set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 7.	100	100
8. The eighth group of data was obtained from the eighth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 8. The eighth group of data was obtained from the eighth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 8.	100	100
9. The ninth group of data was obtained from the ninth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 9. The ninth group of data was obtained from the ninth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 9.	100	100
10. The tenth group of data was obtained from the tenth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 10. The tenth group of data was obtained from the tenth set of experiments. The results are shown in Table 10.	100	100

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-678

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961. Includes funds for contributions to international organizations (including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, International Sugar Council, and International Wheat Council), international educational exchange activities, and the U. S. Information Agency.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of April 11, 1960
86th-2d, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Case, S. Dak., defended USDA expenditures on farm program. House committee reported (on Fri., Apr. 8) State-Justice appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. LANDS; MINERALS. Passed without amendment S. 1268, to provide for notice to States owning surface lands in which minerals are reserved to the Federal Government of proposals to lease such minerals. p. 7316
2. FATS AND OILS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8649, to continue for 3 years the suspension of the tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, and palm-kernel oil. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7324
3. TANNING EXTRACTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9820, to extend for 3 years the period during which tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7324
4. CHICORY IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 9307, to extend for 90 days, until July 16, 1960, the present suspension of the import duty on crude chicory and the reduction in the duty on ground chicory. p. 7324
5. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kan. pp. 7325-6

6. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed as reported S. 2446, to make various amendments to the law authorizing the establishment of an Office of Civil Defense in the District of Columbia. pp. 7320-4
7. FARM PROGRAM; BUDGET. Sen. Case, S. Dak., stated that the "farmers of America are the victims of a big deception" by those who use the "total budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture as an amount of money Uncle Sam spends on farmers," stated that the "American consumers in general actually receive a larger share of the Federal funds spent each year in the name of agriculture than the farmers themselves," and referred to several programs in which others than the farmer receive the benefits. He also inserted a table on the breakdown of the budget figures for agriculture for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961, and a magazine article, "The Farmer's Side of the Case." pp. 7308-12
8. FOOD INSPECTION. Sen. Holland commended the Food and Drug Administration for "issuing an order staying the effective date of the basic order," pending a hearing, on standards of identity for orange juice and orange juice products when it was shown that the order would delay the shipment of such products during the next 2 months. pp. 7329-30
9. RESEARCH; HEALTH. Agreed to with an amendment S. Res. 255, to provide additional funds for the completion by the Government Operations Committee of its study of worldwide health and medical research. pp. 7330-39
10. WATERSHED PROJECTS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Bartlett, H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. p. 7325
11. ORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. Sen. McClellan submitted the report of the Government Operations Committee, "Organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies," which he stated included a chart showing in detail the organization structure of the executive branch and the number of employees assigned to its various functions (S. Rept. 1267). p. 7298
12. NOMINATIONS. The Finance Committee reported the nomination of Robert A. Forsyth to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 7298
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill will be considered Thurs., Apr. 14, "if it is ready." pp. 7296-7
14. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Apr. 14. p. 7348

HOUSE

15. APPROPRIATIONS. Reported (April 8 during recess) without amendment H. R. 11666, the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1467) (p. 7361). The "Daily Digest" states that this bill will be considered by the House today (p. D296).
16. PESTICIDES. Reported without amendment H. R. 7480, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to provide that the term "chemical preservatives" shall not apply to a pesticide chemical when used in or on a raw agricultural commodity produced from the soil, and to require that shipping containers for raw agricultural commodities be labeled to indicate by name or

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FIS-
CAL YEAR 1961

April 8, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11666]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Departments of State and Justice, The Judiciary, and Related
Agencies for the fiscal year 1961.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1961 on the following
pages:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Pages of the budget document</i>
Department of State.....	777-799, inclusive
Department of Justice.....	723-741, inclusive
The Judiciary.....	47-57, inclusive
United States Information Agency.....	200-205, inclusive
President's Special International Program.....	98
Commission on Civil Rights.....	129-130, inclusive

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1960 appropriations.

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimates
Department of State.....	\$222,305,500	\$247,013,610	\$223,784,754	+\$1,479,254	-\$23,228,856
Department of Justice.....	266,100,000	280,900,000	278,220,180	+12,120,180	-2,679,820
The Judiciary.....	48,450,900	52,501,965	49,800,045	+1,349,145	-2,701,920
United States Information Agency.....	118,234,746	123,793,180	116,988,980	-1,245,766	-6,804,200
President's Special International Program.....	6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,848	+790,348	-1,664,152
Civil Rights Commission.....	780,000	995,000	850,000	+70,000	-145,000
Total.....	662,016,646	713,803,755	676,579,807	+14,563,161	-37,223,948

¹ Appropriations contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960, are not included.

From the preceding table it will be noted that the total amount recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill is \$676,579,807. This is a reduction of \$37,223,948 or over 5% in the amount of the President's budget estimates and is an increase of \$14,563,161 over the appropriations to date for the current fiscal year. It should be noted, however, that the fiscal year 1960 appropriation figures do not include substantial amounts contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960 which as of the date of drafting of this report has not become law.

Of the total recommended in the bill, the Committee has required that no less than \$53,095,000 or approximately 8% of the total 1961 fiscal year appropriation, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. The various Government departments and agencies concerned are directed, wherever possible, to purchase these foreign credits from the U.S. Treasury and use them abroad in lieu of dollars. This has not been done to the maximum extent possible in the past. The Committee intends to closely examine what each department and agency does in the coming fiscal year in this regard.

The Committee has included in Title VI of the bill a new section which provides that no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been made.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for the fiscal year 1960, the budget estimates for fiscal year 1961, the amounts in the bill for fiscal year 1961, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for fiscal year 1960 and with the President's budget estimates for fiscal year 1961.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The budget estimates for the Department of State total \$247,013,610. The amounts recommended in the bill for this Department total \$223,784,754. This is a reduction of \$23,228,856 in the amounts of the budget estimates and an increase of \$1,479,254 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for the Department of State is set forth herewith:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A total of \$113,500,000 is included in the bill to provide the funds for the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, conduct of diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities.

The amount allowed is \$6,350,000 below the amount of the budget estimate but is an increase of \$1,500,000 over the amount appropriated to date for the present fiscal year.

For the present fiscal year 13,331 permanent positions were provided in this appropriation item of which 4,589 are domestic and 8,742 are in the Foreign Service. An increase of 568 positions was requested in the budget for the coming year. The Committee has not approved the request for additional positions but has provided sufficient funds to maintain the 1960 position level. The Committee is confident that the necessary reduction in positions can be made in existing operations to supply the positions required for new programs including new posts and elevations.

The Committee recognizes that some small savings have been made in transfer and communication costs, but feels that additional savings of the taxpayers' funds are in order. Post to post transfers should be held to a minimum. Consideration should be given to longer tours of duty. A more modest pattern should be followed in setting up embassies in newly established countries. The completion of the new building here in Washington should not only increase the effectiveness of the operations of the Department but should result in substantial savings in personnel and other expenses.

An examination of the hearings will disclose that a rather haphazard method of assigning personnel to overseas posts after they have completed a world language course at the Foreign Service Institute has been followed in the past. The Department heads now indicate that this practice is being corrected. The savings made in the proposed world language reductions should offset the costs of the recognized need for hard languages.

It seems somewhat incongruous that approximately 700 dependents can be trained in the Foreign Service Institute at a cost of practically nothing to the taxpayer, as claimed by Foreign Service Institute officials, although whenever they propose to train a small number of additional personnel, such a proposal is always accompanied by a request for additional funds. The fact that the Foreign Service Institute has been training dependents without legal authority therefor might conceivably have some bearing on these estimated costs.

The Committee has heretofore called attention to the waste of taxpayers' funds in the operation and management of the Foreign Service Institute and to the fact that there has been an utter lack of coordination between the Institute and the Foreign Service. The Department has heretofore been directed to ascertain if the languages cannot be more ably and economically taught in existing reputable educational institutions. The hearings will indicate that no conscientious effort was made to negotiate with educational institutions. The Committee

calls attention to the testimony on pages 691 to 748 of the printed hearings.

The Committee believes that the increase of \$1,500,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year plus savings which can be instituted should adequately provide for overseas wage and price increases, the opening of new posts, elevation of consular posts to diplomatic status, improved support for existing staff, increased consular activities, modernization of overseas cryptographic facilities, and the costs of the Federal employees health benefits.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$835,000 for representation allowances which is a reduction of \$40,000 in the amount of the budget estimate but an increase of \$10,000 over the amount appropriated for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

The Department justifies this item on the basis that officers of the Foreign Service are reimbursed for expense incurred in pursuance of the following official duties: promotion of U.S. national interests, promotion of U.S. citizens' interests, promotion of economic activities, and commemorative and ceremonial requirements. The increase allowed will provide for opening new posts and elevation of consular posts to diplomatic status.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

There is included in the two appropriation items under this title in the bill a total of \$15,223,000 for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of buildings abroad. The amount allowed is \$2,149,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and \$6,999,000 below the amount of the budget estimates. The \$10,723,000 included in the first appropriation item under this heading exhausts the total authorizations for both dollars and foreign credits. The Committee therefore denied the \$6,649,000 requested for which there is no legal authority.

Of the total amount allowed, no less than \$14,995,000 must be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. The actual United States dollar appropriation is therefore \$228,000.

The request for \$120,000 additional for administrative expenses has been denied.

The object of the foreign buildings program is to provide consolidated office space for the Foreign Service and other Government agencies abroad, and living quarters for American employees in localities where suitable facilities are not available. The Committee has been informed that through this program the real property acquired is valued in excess of \$175,000,000, consisting of some 215 office buildings, 145 principal officer residences, 244 residences for senior officers and attaches and 2,244 staff living units.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The sum of \$1,000,000 is included in the bill for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 107). The amount allowed is the full amount of the President's budget request and is the same amount as has been appropriated to date for the current fiscal year. These funds are used for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies of the Department. Repayments of loans are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

There is included in the bill the sum of \$2,540,000 for payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. This amount is an increase of \$180,000 over the amount appropriated for this purpose for the present fiscal year and is estimated to equal the Government's net share of cash disbursements to be made by the fund in 1961.

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The bill includes an additional \$225,000 for "Extension and remodeling State Department building". The amount allowed is \$575,000 below the sum requested in the President's budget. The amount allowed is for recording, projection and interpreting equipment and for furnishings and finishings of the eighth floor where the State dining room and adjacent reception areas are located, on a more modest scale than requested by the Department. The funds requested for open air parking, fine arts, and other furniture and equipment are disallowed.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes \$48,700,754 a reduction of \$679,246 in the amount of the budget estimate, to meet annual obligations of membership in the United Nations, its eight specialized agencies, seven inter-American organizations, six regional organizations, and ten other organizations pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress.

The reduction applies to the original request for the Organization of American States and is in conformity with the action of the Council of the Organization of American States at its regular meeting on March 9, 1960 when it voted unanimously in favor of a budget totalling \$8,323,382. This had the effect of making the United States' share \$5,493,433 or \$679,246 less than the amount originally budgeted. It should be noted, however, that the contribution to the Organization of American States is still \$711,555 greater than it was last year.

The Committee cannot over-emphasize its concern again over the continual increase in our contributions to international organizations. Every effort should be made by the Department to see that our representatives to these various international organizations do everything possible to hold our annual contributions to a minimum.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for the payment of the United States' share of the expenses of each of the following international organizations:

United Nations and specialized agencies:

1. United Nations-----	\$19, 269, 332
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-----	3, 832, 952
3. International Civil Aviation Organization-----	2, 255, 000
4. World Health Organization-----	5, 355, 110
5. Food and Agriculture Organization-----	2, 999, 210
6. International Labor Organization-----	1, 975, 364
7. International Telecommunication Union-----	300, 000
8. World Meteorological Organization-----	125, 918
9. Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization-----	49, 776

Subtotal-----	36, 162, 662
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Inter-American organizations:

1. Inter-American Children's Institute-----	25, 000
2. Inter-American Indian Institute-----	4, 800
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences-----	228, 000
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History-----	48, 780
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association-----	5, 000
6. Pan American Health Organization-----	2, 646, 419
7. Organization of American States-----	5, 493, 433

Subtotal-----	8, 451, 432
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Regional organizations:

1. Caribbean Commission-----	139, 321
2. South Pacific Commission-----	75, 000
3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization-----	1, 493, 400
4. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference-----	27, 179
5. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization-----	315, 000
6. Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation-----	6, 830

Subtotal-----	2, 056, 730
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Other international organizations:

1. Interparliamentary Union-----	21, 000
2. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration-----	1, 167
3. International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property-----	1, 767
4. International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs-----	8, 658
5. International Bureau of Weights and Measures-----	14, 700
6. International Council of Scientific Unions-----	31, 571
7. International Hydrographic Bureau-----	9, 997
8. International Sugar Council-----	20, 000
9. International Wheat Council-----	21, 510
10. International Atomic Energy Agency-----	1, 899, 560

Subtotal-----	2, 029, 930
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Total-----	48, 700, 754
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MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The sum of \$1,850,000 is contained in the bill to provide for the expenses of the United States missions to nine international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The sum allowed is \$116,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for each organization:

1. United Nations-----	\$990, 000
2. International organizations, Geneva-----	302, 700
3. International Civil Aviation Organization-----	86, 000
4. Organization of American States-----	92, 500
5. International Atomic Energy Agency-----	288, 300
6. National Commission, Pan American Railway Congress Association-----	500
7. Interparliamentary Union-----	30, 000
8. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference----	30, 000
9. Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group-----	30, 000
Total-----	1, 850, 000

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$1,843,000 to provide funds for the cost of participating in recurring and emergency international conferences and other activities arising in the conduct of foreign affairs. This includes (a) participation in international conferences; (b) special missions; and (c) contributions to new or provisional organizations. The amount allowed is \$57,000 below the amount originally appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$607,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. However, when comparative transfers are taken into consideration, the amount allowed for fiscal year 1961 is the same as that for fiscal year 1960.

It has been the opinion of the Committee that in many instances the delegations sent to the conferences are too large and that a better job could be done with fewer people. This opinion was substantiated by Deputy Assistant Secretary Henderson in his testimony before the Committee which appears on page 1048 of the State Department hearings.

Consideration should also be given by the Department to the makeup of the delegations. It has been called to the attention of the Committee that on occasion neither management nor labor is represented on delegations although a large number of purely Government representatives are sent to discuss matters which vitally concern American industries.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

Included in the bill is the amount \$600,000 to provide for United States participation in negotiations of trade agreements under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, pursuant to the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$300,000 in the President's budget request.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

A total of \$4,418,000 is included for the three appropriation items in the bill for this Commission.

The sum of \$578,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is provided for "Salaries and expenses" for (1) administration of treaties and agreements; (2) technical guidance and supervision of accounting

of boundary waters and international projects and engineering studies; and (3) preliminary project investigations.

The sum of \$1,840,000 is provided for financing the costs of the operation and maintenance of the American Dam and Canal, El Paso—Rio Grande canal projects, Lower Rio Grande flood control and bank protection projects including Anzalduas Dam, Falcon Dam and power plant, and stream gaging stations on the international rivers and tributaries.

For "Construction" the bill includes \$2,000,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the appropriation for this item for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The bill also includes \$365,000, an increase of \$20,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$20,000 in the amount of the budget estimate, for payment of the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission.

The International Boundary Commission keeps the United States-Canadian boundary line marked in accordance with existing treaties. It also maintains boundary vistas by periodic tree cutting and chemical vegetation control.

The International Joint Commission studies United States-Canadian border matters, such as investigation of water and smoke pollution in conjunction with the Public Health Service, and gathering stream flow data in cooperation with the Geological Survey. It also acts to insure appropriate apportionment of international waters and, upon referral, investigates and makes recommendations for remedial action.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The sum of \$1,875,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$150,000 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year, is included in the bill for this item. These funds are used for payment of the United States' share of the expenses of nine international fisheries commissions. The Commissions conduct studies to determine measures necessary for the preservation and expansion of fishery stocks. In addition, the Halibut and Salmon Commissions regulate the fisheries under their jurisdiction, and in the Great Lakes the Commission carries on a lamprey control program. Included in the international fisheries commissions is the new Tortugas Shrimp Commission.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The bill includes the sum of \$29,810,000 for international educational exchange activities for fiscal year 1961, which is contained in two appropriation items. The first item appropriates \$23,210,000, the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year, of which not less than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

The second appropriation item provides \$6,600,000, a reduction of \$360,610 in the budget estimate, all of which is for the purchase of

foreign currencies which accrue under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for certain international educational and cultural activities as stipulated in sections 104(h), 104(j), 104(k), 104(o), and 104(p) of that Act. Heretofore, these currencies have been made available to the Department without specific annual appropriation action. Beginning in 1961, these currencies will be subject to the regular appropriation process when used for programs authorized under these sections. Programs financed from this appropriation will provide for (a) aid to American-sponsored schools abroad; (b) the interchange of persons as authorized under Title II of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948; (c) special educational development programs between American and foreign universities; and (d) the establishment and support of workshops and university chairs of American studies abroad.

The language included in the bill, as requested in the President's budget, also provides that a dollar appropriation for 1960 be made in an amount sufficient to provide for the purchase of the unexpended balance of currencies as of June 30, 1960, which had previously been made available to the Department without a specific appropriation. This has also been done with respect to foreign currencies for academic exchange programs under Sec. 104(h). It is estimated that these amounts will be \$3,000,000 and \$35,528,655 respectively. However, the request for a permanent indefinite appropriation has been denied.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

The bill includes \$1,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952, as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954, and the Act of September 2, 1958.

The Rama Road, which is being constructed pursuant to international agreement, will connect the east coast river port of Rama, Nicaragua, with the Inter-American Highway, 158 miles away.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount contained in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$278,220,180, a reduction of \$2,679,820 in the amounts of the budget estimates and an increase of \$12,120,180 over the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increases allowed are distributed as follows: Legal activities and general administration, \$1,475,180; Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$3,400,000; Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$2,300,000; and the Federal Prison System, \$4,945,000.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for this Department is set forth as follows:

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$46,400,180 is recommended in five different appropriations under this general heading.

General administration.—There is included in the bill \$3,805,000 to meet the expenses of the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, Library and Administrative Division. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$205,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$130,000 over the amount appropriated for this item for the current fiscal year. The Committee has also continued language authorizing the transfer of \$50,000 from the Office of Alien Property to this item to cover administrative expenses. The increase will provide funds for within-grade promotions and health benefits contributions and also provide funds for continuation in fiscal year 1961, the three additional positions allowed to the Board of Parole in the Second Supplemental Bill, 1960.

General legal activities.—The Committee recommends \$13,175,000 to provide for the operating expenses of the following: Office of Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division, Office of Legal Counsel, Internal Security Division and the Civil Rights Division. This amount is \$375,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$575,000 above the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year.

The increase will specifically provide for four additional attorneys for the Civil Division to be assigned to the Court of Claims Section, as well as approximately 20 additional positions for the Tax Division. It will also provide for within-grade promotions, retirement fund contributions, health benefit contributions and additional funds for appraisers and experts in land condemnation cases.

Antitrust Division.—The Committee again recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$4,760,000 for this important division. The amount allowed is an increase of \$260,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This increase will provide for within-grade promotions, health benefit contributions and the salaries for 21 additional positions. In approving the entire amount requested, including the additional positions, the Committee expects an accelerated and a more effective program of enforcement of the antitrust and kindred laws.

The following table sets forth the estimated caseload of this division for fiscal years 1960 and 1961:

	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Caseload:		
Pending, beginning of year.....	104	111
Filed.....	79	79
Terminated.....	72	79
Pending, end of year.....	111	111

United States attorneys and marshals.—The bill includes the sum of \$23,010,180, an increase of \$510,180 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year to provide for the necessary expenses of the offices of the United States attorneys and marshals.

Funds allowed will provide for within-grade promotions, retirement fund contributions, health benefit contributions, and furniture in GSA operated buildings. An increase of \$225,000 in miscellaneous expenses was allowed for United States marshals and \$100,000 for United States attorneys.

The Committee was informed by Department of Justice officials of the expanding problem of cost in relation to the appointment of commissioners to try condemnation cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The following statement of Assistant Attorney General Perry W. Morton appears on page 159 of the Department of Justice hearings:

It is a highly expensive procedure. It costs the Government more in many ways and it costs the landowners more in many ways.

Accordingly, the Committee has included in the General provisions—Department of Justice, the following:

SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this Title may be used for the compensation of commissioners appointed in lands cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The Department submitted the following table which shows actual and estimated workloads of U.S. attorneys and marshals.

Caseload	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
U.S. attorneys:			
Pending, beginning of year.....	26,171	26,099	25,099
Filed during year.....	55,364	58,500	61,500
Terminated during year.....	55,436	59,500	62,500
Pending, end of year.....	26,099	25,099	24,099
U.S. marshals:			
Process served.....	652,402	665,000	675,000
Process endeavors (unsuccessful).....	170,034	175,000	180,000
Defendants arrested.....	19,773	22,500	25,000
Prisoners handled.....	184,157	190,000	195,000

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$1,650,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in all cases to which the United States is a party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee recommends \$118,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This agency is the investigative branch of the Department of Justice and obtains evidence for use in civil litigation and prosecution of criminal violations of Federal law. It has the primary responsibility for the internal security of the Nation. It assists all law enforcement agencies in identification and technical matters.

The amount allowed will provide for an additional 137 employees, all of whom are clerks. These 137 additional employees are to be utilized exclusively in connection with essential projects designed to improve and substantially increase the efficiency and productivity of the F.B.I. identification division fingerprint operations, as well as to make available additional space to house the expanding fingerprint files.

Director Hoover advised the Committee that the F.B.I. files now contain 154,618,576 sets of fingerprints and that the receipts are averaging over 20,000 sets of prints daily.

The F.B.I.'s highly capable and distinguished Director furnished very interesting justification in support of the appropriation request, which testimony appears on pages 328 through 386 of the Justice Department hearings.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

There is included in the bill the sum of \$57,800,000 for this Service, which administers and enforces the laws relating to immigration and naturalization. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$660,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,300,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increase allowed will provide additional positions and temporary employment for meeting increased inspection workloads, within-grade promotions and upgrading officer positions according to new standards of the Civil Service Commission, and health benefit contributions. It will also provide for records improvement projects, additional deportation of aliens, and equipment and station repairs. There is also included \$225,000 for construction of immigration-customs inspection stations in conjunction with a joint program with the Treasury Department.

The following tables set forth the workload of the various activities of this Service:

1. Inspection for admission into the United States

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Aliens admitted.....	1,285,631	1,300,000	1,350,000
Stowaways found on arrival.....	316	320	320
Citizens arrived.....	1,804,435	2,000,000	2,100,000
Alien crewman examined on arrival.....	1,692,893	1,750,000	1,800,000
Entries over land boundaries.....	149,632,404	154,637,000	160,137,000
Aliens denied entry on primary inspection.....	146,043	147,000	147,000

2. Detention and deportation

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Orders to show cause.....	11,587	14,400	15,800
Hearings.....	12,446	13,700	15,100
Aliens expelled.....	63,888	64,900	65,200
Average number of aliens held in detention.....	968	1,000	1,100

3. Naturalization

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Applications, petition for naturalization.....	134,870	158,700	166,400
Applications, derivative citizenship.....	33,801	37,400	38,900
Applications for new papers.....	8,894	11,000	11,200
Recommendations to courts.....	108,350	148,100	155,900

4. *Border patrol*

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Persons apprehended.....	34, 218	32, 000	31, 000
Deportable aliens.....	32, 996	31, 000	30, 000
Smugglers of aliens.....	321	325	325
Other law violators.....	1, 348	1, 300	1, 300

5. *Investigating aliens' status*

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
Pending, beginning of year.....	10, 960	10, 654	6, 715
Received.....	56, 313	69, 061	71, 829
Terminated.....	56, 619	73, 000	73, 000
Pending, end of year.....	10, 654	6, 715	5, 544

6. *Immigration and naturalization records*

	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
New files prepared.....	447, 209	463, 000	482, 000
Index searches.....	3, 316, 809	3, 245, 000	3, 266, 000
Alien address reports.....	2, 948, 694	3, 000, 000	3, 050, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The total included in the bill for the Federal Prison System is \$56,020,000, which is an increase of \$4,945,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The appropriations for the Federal Prison System are contained in three different items which are set forth below.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$43,045,000 for this item which is a decrease of \$500,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$695,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

During the course of the hearings, it was disclosed that \$722,000 of the funds which had been appropriated for the institution at Sandstone, Minnesota, had been arbitrarily transferred to the institution at Lompoc, California, without any request of or notification to the Committee. The prison officials are now requesting \$345,000 to replace a portion of these funds taken from Sandstone, for which an appropriation was made last year.

It is expected that hereafter the proper Department of Justice officials as well as those in the Federal Prison System will see to it that the funds are used for the purposes for which they were justified.

Buildings and facilities.—The bill includes \$9,875,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this item which is an increase of \$4,250,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of the amount allowed, \$8,875,000 is to complete construction of the maximum security institution at Marion, Illinois, for which \$1,000,000 was appropriated last year.

There is also included in the total, \$1,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for constructing, remodeling, and equipping

necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions as well as not to exceed \$150,000 for payment to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as the Department of Justice's share of the cost of a new sewage disposal plant to serve the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Support of United States prisoners.—The sum of \$3,100,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill to provide for the care of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions.

This item covers Bureau of Prisons' contracts with suitable State and local jails for boarding Federal prisoners for short periods of time. Such periods occur before and during trials, while prisoners are awaiting transfers to Federal institutions following convictions, and during commitments for short sentences.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The bill includes an authorization of \$650,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$850,000 below the amount authorized for the current fiscal year, to take care of the Government's interests in wartime measures in regard to alien property. The Committee was advised that most of the Office's work will be completed by the end of 1960 and that the remainder will be assigned to one of the Department's existing legal divisions.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide the funds for the operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

The budget request of the Judiciary is submitted to the Congress without revision by the Bureau of the Budget which is in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. The total amount of the estimates prepared and presented by the Judicial branch of the Federal Government is \$52,501,965, which includes \$5,630,000 from the referees' special account. The amount recommended in the accompanying bill totals \$49,800,045, of which \$5,300,000 is from the referees' special account.

The action of the Committee with respect to individual items of appropriation is hereinafter described:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill includes a total of \$1,823,365 for the Supreme Court of the United States. The amount recommended is an increase of \$7,465 over the total appropriated to date for the present fiscal year, and is a reduction of \$20,800 in the amount requested. The reduction is in connection with the request for eight exhibit cases which request has been disallowed. The amount included in the bill for each of the five appropriation items for the Supreme Court is as follows:

Salaries.....	\$1, 370, 000
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	90, 000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	69, 800
Care of the building and grounds.....	287, 200
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6, 365
Total.....	1, 823, 365

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$343,000, is included in the bill for this Court, which is an increase of \$11,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

CUSTOMS COURT

The bill includes \$799,260 for the Customs Court, which is an increase of \$11,260 over the amount appropriated for this Court for the present fiscal year and is a decrease of \$80,040 in the amount of the budget request.

The justifications submitted to this Committee for a considerable portion of the requested increase were based upon the passage of Public Law 86-243 despite the fact that at the time of the consideration of that legislation by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, it was represented that the cost would run between \$9,000 and \$9,600 per annum which would be for three additional criers. In view of a representation by the Committee on Jurisdiction and Legislation of the Customs Court that "the Court is now fully staffed except for criers, bailiffs and messengers" the request has been reduced accordingly.

COURT OF CLAIMS

There is included in the bill the sum of \$895,500, the full amount of the budget estimate for the Court of Claims. Of this total, \$886,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$9,500 is for "Repairs and improvements".

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

A total of \$40,638,920 is included in the bill for the five appropriation items under this heading, which is a decrease of \$2,271,080 in the amount of the budget estimates and an increase of \$1,014,920 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. In addition, the sum of \$5,300,000 is included for salaries and expenses of referees, which amount is derived from the referees' salary and expense fund.

The proposed changes in requirements incident to the establishment of the new District Court in Alaska have been taken into consideration in arriving at the amounts recommended for the various items.

The action of the Committee with regard to each item under this heading is set forth below:

Salaries of judges.—The sum of \$9,200,000 is included in the bill for this item. The amount recommended is \$72,000 over the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$197,000 in the amount requested.

Salaries of supporting personnel.—A total of \$22,035,520 is included in the bill for the salaries of the administrative and legal aides required to assist the judges in the conduct of hearings, trials, and other judicial functions and to man the component offices of the courts, including the Federal Probation System. The amount provided is an increase of \$609,520 over the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$1,132,480 in the amount of the budget estimate.

The increase allowed by the Committee will permit the addition of 20 deputy clerks for the purposes of improving the processing of juries and expediting the calendaring of cases and for five additional criers. It will also provide for the continued employment of the additional personnel that were approved in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960, as well as provide for mandatory within-grade promotions and group health insurance costs.

The Judiciary originally requested \$953,600 for additional law clerks and secretaries to judges which request was based upon the passage of Public Law 86-221 approved September 1, 1959. The following statement was contained in the letter of transmittal which accompanied the submission of this legislation to the Congress, which letter was signed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts:

* * * It would thus make for better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Federal courts and improve the service to the public with, it is important to emphasize, no additional expense to the Government.

The following paragraph was contained in House Report No. 344 from the Committee on the Judiciary:

The Committee believes that enactment of this legislation will result in eliminating an unnecessary administrative requirement and will improve the operation of the Federal courts at no additional expense.

Notwithstanding the statement in the letter and the statement in the report of "no additional expense", the additional sum of \$815,900 was requested in this item as well as \$137,700 for travel and miscellaneous expenses.

The Committee deplores the practice of government officials appearing before the legislative committees of the Congress and presenting misleading statements minimizing the ultimate cost of the legislation they are sponsoring and/or supporting. Such a practice, whether it be intentional or otherwise, must be stopped. The Committee will do its utmost to discourage such practice by denying the requests for funds.

Fees of jurors and commissioners.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$4,500,000 for payment of the statutory fees and allowances of jurors, fees of jury commissioners, and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041. The amount required for the compensation of jurors depends largely on the number of jury trials requested by the parties to civil and criminal cases in the U.S. courts and to the administration of the jury system and the utilization of jurors. The earnings of commissioners are directly related to the volume of cases presented by Federal law-enforcement officials.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.—The sum of \$3,665,000 is included in the bill for travel and miscellaneous expenses, which is a reduction of \$550,000 in the amount requested and an increase of \$415,000 over the appropriation to date for the current fiscal year.

The Committee has allowed \$155,000 for the purchase of furniture for court personnel in G.S.A. buildings and \$50,000 additional for lawbooks to provide libraries for new judges. Funds for the purchase of twenty-five electronic recording machines have been denied. The request for \$60,000 for additional travel of judges and staffs on assignment to different Judicial districts is also denied. An examination of the tables on pages 156 through 169 of the Judiciary hearings of this Committee will readily indicate why these additional funds were not allowed.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts.—There is included in the bill \$1,238,400 for the expenses of this office, which is an increase of \$38,400 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$231,600 in the amount requested. The increase allowed provides \$25,000 for the "Rules group" dealing with the study of rules of practice and procedure. All other additional positions which were requested have been denied. An examination of the table set forth on pages 76 through 81 of the Judiciary hearings discloses that the number of positions in this office have increased from 119 in 1956, to 158 in the present fiscal year, and that 22 more were requested for 1961. The table further discloses that in 1956 there were 6 positions GS-14 or above at a rate in excess of \$10,000 and in the present fiscal year there are 19 such positions.

Salaries of referees.—The Committee has included \$2,100,000 for the payment of salaries of referees. This amount is to be derived from the referees' salary and expense fund, and is an increase of \$93,500 over the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$77,500 in the requested amount. The Committee was advised that the estimated number of bankruptcies in 1961 is 110,000 cases which would be another all-time high in the history of the United States.

Expenses of referees.—The bill also includes \$3,200,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of referees, including the salaries of their clerical assistants. The amount allowed will provide for the continuation on the rolls through fiscal year 1961 of the additional 20 clerical positions allowed in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960.

The proposal of the Judiciary to consolidate the two appropriation items for "Salaries" and "Expenses" into one item has been disapproved.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

A total of \$116,988,980 is included in the four appropriation items for this Agency in the accompanying bill. The total allowed is a decrease of \$1,245,766 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$6,804,200 in the budget request.

The action of the Committee with respect to each of the four appropriations is as follows:

Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill \$101,557,300, the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$4,242,700 in the budget estimate, to provide for the necessary expenses to enable the United States Information Agency,

as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended, to conduct an international information program. The funds included in this item are to fund the following: (1) overseas missions; (2) press and publication service; (3) motion picture service; (4) information center service; (5) broadcasting service; (6) television service; (7) co-operative programs with private organizations; (8) program direction and appraisal; (9) administration and staff administrative support.

The Committee is of the opinion that with proper and efficient use of the funds allowed, a creditable program can be carried on. In some of the areas, increases are merited. These increases, however, can be met by offsetting decreases in other areas of the program, such as psychiatric examinations and psychological tests for employees and their wives, which can be contracted with little or no harm to the overall effectiveness of the Agency. Emphasis should be placed on quality more than quantity.

The request for an increase of 126 positions, from 11,039 positions in 1960 to 11,165 positions in 1961 has been disallowed. As of December 31, 1959 there were 387 vacancies.

An examination was made of the Agency's utilization plans of American overseas personnel which showed a glaring number of costly disparities between the classification of positions and the grades of the incumbents. It would appear that more efficient use could be made of the available personnel.

As this Committee has indicated in the past, consideration should also be given to longer tours of duty at a post. In many instances, about the time an employee is able to function effectively in a country he is transferred to some other post. This practice is both inefficient and costly.

Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).—Included in the bill for the first time is an appropriation item to purchase foreign currencies generated by the sale of agricultural commodities, for funding certain information programs authorized by section 104(i) and 104(j) of Public Law 480. Section 104(i) of the Act, provides principally for the translation of American textbooks into foreign languages and for their publication and distribution in educational systems abroad. Under section 104(j) of the Act, foreign currencies are used for assistance to binational organizations carrying out programs which serve United States interests.

Heretofore, the Agency programs conducted under the authority of Public Law 480 were funded by allocations made directly by the Bureau of the Budget without specific annual Congressional appropriation.

The Committee has allowed \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$493,180 in the amount of the budget estimates for this item. The Committee has also included in the bill the language requested in the President's budget, providing that the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made for the purposes of sections 104(i) and 104(j) is appropriated as of that date and merged with this appropriation.

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.—The bill includes \$8,740,000 to enable the Agency to complete the financing of a high-

power, shortwave broadcasting facility to be located in Liberia. The Committee was advised that \$2,719,000 previously programmed for Project Delta would be used as well as equipment previously purchased valued at \$1,168,000. These two amounts together with the new funds included herein will make a total of \$12,627,000 available for the completion of this project.

The Committee was told that the primary purpose of the broadcasting facility in Liberia is to provide coverage for all of Africa and that its secondary objective is to supplement existing coverage of the Middle East area.

Payment to Informational Media Guarantee Fund.—The sum of \$3,691,680, a reduction of \$1,608,320 in the President's budget and an increase of \$941,680 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year, is included in the bill for this item. Of the amount allowed, \$1,691,680 is for the sole purpose of funding interest charges on a current basis and is to be used for that purpose only.

This program enables exporters of books, periodicals, films, and other information media to sell their materials, through regular commercial channels, in foreign countries having a shortage of U.S. dollar exchange. Under the program, foreign importers make payments to American exporters in foreign currency. The exporters then exchange their foreign currency for U.S. dollars through application to the United States Information Agency in accordance with the terms of each exporter's informational media guarantee contract.

A total of \$33,250,000 has been made available for this program to date, exclusive of the recommendation for fiscal year 1961. The Committee was advised that the total loss to the taxpayer on this program as of June 30, 1959 was \$13,300,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program.—Included in the bill is the sum of \$6,935,848 for expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956". As of June 30, 1960, there will also be an unobligated balance of \$104,652 from the American National Exhibition at Moscow. This balance together with the new funds contained in the bill will provide a total of \$7,040,500. Of the total amount, \$630,000 is for the Turin Centennial Exposition at Turin, Italy. When the amount for the Turin Centennial is deducted from the total available there remains \$6,410,500 for the regular phases of the program which is the same amount as was provided for the current fiscal year.

The Committee believes that an effort should be made to use foreign currencies owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States in this program in lieu of dollars, and expects a detailed report at the time of next year's hearings as to the total of such currencies purchased with dollars appropriated herein.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

There is included in the bill the sum of \$850,000 for necessary expenses for the Commission on Civil Rights. The amount allowed is \$70,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The Commission on Civil Rights was created pursuant to Public Law 85-315, approved September 9, 1957, and the life of the Commission was extended an additional two years by Public Law 86-383, approved September 28, 1959.

The Commission is responsible for investigating allegations made that citizens are being deprived of their right to vote by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin; collecting information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; and appraising laws and policies of the Federal Government on equal protection of the laws.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends an authorization of \$1,415,000 for this Corporation which is the full amount of the budget estimate. The amount authorized includes \$500,000 for administrative expenses and \$915,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners. The vocational training expense limitation represents an increase of \$122,000 over the amount approved for the present fiscal year. This increase consists of \$65,000 for a new training program at the former U.S. Army disciplinary barracks at Lumpoc, California and \$57,000 to improve the training program at a number of locations.

This corporation is authorized to establish and operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and disciplinary barracks under jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (18 U.S.C. 4121-4128). Its purposes are to provide employment for physically fit inmates in connection with regular institutional and industrial activities; and to operate a placement service to assist released inmates to secure jobs. Products manufactured by the inmates are sold only to other Government agencies and the penal institutions. Earnings from the sale of these products pay the expenses of the corporation and have permitted payment of \$40,000,000 in dividends into the Treasury since January 1, 1935.

The following table sets forth the program highlights of the Corporation:

	1959 actual	1961 estimate	1960 estimate
Sales of commodities and services to Federal agencies.....	\$31, 020, 667	\$31, 500, 000	\$32, 500, 000
Customers orders on hand June 30.....	\$8, 727, 679	\$8, 727, 679	\$8, 727, 679
Net earnings.....	\$4, 556, 471	\$4, 600, 000	\$4, 800, 000
Payment of dividends to Treasury.....	\$4, 000, 000	\$4, 000, 000	\$4, 000, 000
Retained earnings.....	\$18, 496, 870	\$19, 096, 870	\$19, 896, 870
Number of inmates employed full time.....	4, 356	4, 500	4, 550
Number of inmates for whom vocational training is provided.....	11, 489	12, 000	12, 300
Number of inmates receiving monetary awards.....	6, 818	6, 900	6, 900
Amount of inmate awards granted.....	\$295, 215	\$330, 000	\$330, 000
Number of inmates assisted in job placements.....	1, 878	2, 500	2, 600
Number of shops and factories.....	54	54	55
Number of locations at which the above shops and factories are located.....	23	23	24

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 20, lines 19 and 20, under Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service:

acquisition of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence;

On page 25, lines 7 through 10, under General Provisions—Department of Justice:

Sec. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used for the compensation of Commissioners appointed in lands cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

On page 38, lines 18 through 22, under General Provisions:

Sec. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been made.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1961
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Appropriation estimate, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt-----	\$399, 000	\$399, 000	-----
Payment to the Republic of Panama-----	1, 930, 000	1, 930, 000	-----
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad-----	232, 162	306, 000	+\$73, 838
Total-----	2, 561, 162	2, 635, 000	+73, 838

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1960	Estimate, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 authorization	1961 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.-----	\$1, 268, 000	\$1, 415, 000	\$1, 415, 000	+\$147, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1961

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Budget estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimates
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$112, 000, 000	\$119, 850, 000	\$113, 500, 000	+\$1, 500, 000	—\$6, 350, 000
Representation allowances-----	825, 000	875, 000	835, 000	+10, 000	—40, 000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad-----	17, 372, 000	17, 372, 000	10, 723, 000	—6, 649, 000	—6, 649, 000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program)-----		4, 850, 000	4, 500, 000	+4, 500, 000	—350, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000		
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund-----	2, 360, 000	2, 540, 000	2, 540, 000	+180, 000	
Extension and remodeling, State Department building-----	3, 000, 000	800, 000	225, 000	—2, 775, 000	—575, 000
Total, administration of foreign affairs-----	136, 557, 000	147, 287, 000	133, 323, 000	—3, 234, 000	—13, 964, 000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Contributions to international organizations-----	48, 036, 000	49, 380, 000	48, 700, 754	+664, 754	—679, 246
Missions to international organizations-----	1, 949, 500	1, 966, 000	1, 850, 000	—99, 500	—116, 000
International conferences and contingencies-----	1, 900, 000	2, 450, 000	1, 843, 000	—57, 000	—607, 000
International tariff negotiations-----		900, 000	600, 000	+600, 000	—300, 000
Total, international organizations and confer- ences-----	51, 885, 500	54, 696, 000	52, 993, 754	+1, 108, 254	—1, 702, 246

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Budget estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimates
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$573, 000	\$578, 000	\$578, 000	+\$5, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance.....	2, 610, 000	1, 982, 000	1, 840, 000	—770, 000	—\$142, 000
Construction.....	1, 400, 000	4, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+600, 000	—2, 000, 000
American sections, international commissions.....	345, 000	385, 000	365, 000	+20, 000	—20, 000
International fisheries commissions.....	1, 725, 000	1, 925, 000	1, 875, 000	+150, 000	—50, 000
Total, international commissions.....	6, 653, 000	8, 870, 000	6, 658, 000	+5, 000	—2, 212, 000
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE					
International educational exchange activities.....	23, 210, 000	28, 200, 000	23, 210, 000	-----	—4, 990, 000
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....	3, 000, 000	6, 960, 610	6, 600, 000	+3, 600, 000	—360, 610
International educational exchange activities perma- nent appropriation (special foreign currency pro- gram).....	-----	(²)	(³)	-----	-----
Total, educational exchange.....	26, 210, 000	35, 160, 610	29, 810, 000	+3, 600, 000	—5, 350, 610

OTHER					
Rama Road, Nicaragua.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000		-----
Total, Department of State.....	222, 305, 500	247, 013, 610	223, 784, 754	+1, 479, 254	----- -23, 228, 856

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$3, 675, 000	\$4, 010, 000	\$3, 805, 000	+\$130, 000	-\$205, 000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	12, 600, 000	13, 550, 000	13, 175, 000	+575, 000	-375, 000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	4, 500, 000	4, 760, 000	4, 760, 000	+260, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	22, 500, 000	23, 800, 000	23, 010, 180	+510, 180	-789, 820
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1, 650, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 650, 000	-----	-150, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	44, 925, 000	47, 920, 000	46, 400, 180	+1, 475, 180	----- -1, 519, 820
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	114, 600, 000	118, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	+3, 400, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	55, 500, 000	58, 460, 000	57, 800, 000	+2, 300, 000	----- -660, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1961—Continued***TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued**

Item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Budget estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimates
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	\$42, 350, 000	\$43, 545, 000	\$43, 045, 000	+\$695, 000	—\$500, 000
Buildings and facilities-----	5, 625, 000	9, 875, 000	9, 875, 000	+4, 250, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	3, 100, 000	-----	-----
Total, Federal prison system-----	51, 075, 000	56, 520, 000	56, 020, 000	+4, 945, 000	—500, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Office of Alien Property-----	(1, 500, 000)	(650, 000)	(650, 000)	(—850, 000)	-----
Total, Department of Justice-----	266, 100, 000	280, 900, 000	278, 220, 180	+12, 120, 180	—2, 679, 820

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries.....	\$1,335,600	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000	+\$34,400	-----
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses.....	74,000	87,000	69,800	—4,200	—\$17,200
Care of the building and grounds.....	310,000	290,800	287,200	—22,800	—3,600
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,300	6,365	6,365	+65	-----
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,815,900	1,844,165	1,823,365	+7,465	—20,800

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1961—Continued

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

Item	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Budget estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimates
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$101, 557, 300	\$105, 800, 000	\$101, 557, 300	-----	--\$4, 242, 700
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency pro-gram)-----	4, 927, 446	3, 493, 180	3, 000, 000	-\$1, 927, 446	--493, 180
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	9, 000, 000	9, 200, 000	8, 740, 000	--260, 000	--460, 000
Payment to informational media guarantec fund-----	2, 750, 000	5, 300, 000	3, 691, 680	+941, 680	-1, 608, 320
Total, United States Information Agency-----	118, 234, 746	123, 793, 180	116, 988, 980	-1, 245, 766	-6, 804, 200
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
President's special international program-----	6, 145, 500	8, 600, 000	6, 935, 848	+790, 348	-1, 664, 152
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	780, 000	995, 000	850, 000	+70, 000	-145, 000
Total, related agencies-----	125, 160, 246	133, 388, 180	124, 774, 828	-385, 418	-8, 613, 352
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special accounts-----	657, 010, 146	708, 173, 755	671, 279, 807	+14, 269, 661	-36, 893, 948

Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special accounts-----	662, 016, 646	713, 803, 755	676, 579, 807	+ 14, 563, 161	- 37, 223, 948
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¹ Appropriations contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960, are not included.
² Permanent indefinite appropriation requested.
³ Consolidated with "International educational exchange activities" (special foreign currency program).
⁴ Budget proposed consolidation of "Salaries" and "Expenses" into one appropriation item.

Union Calendar No. 634

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11666

[Report No. 1467]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 8, 1960

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
- 5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
- 6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the su-
10 preme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6
17 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q,
18 287r) ; purchase (not to exceed nine, of which two shall
19 be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor
20 vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United
21 States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
22 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of
24 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
25 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title

1 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in
2 foreign countries; dues for library membership in organiza-
3 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
4 bers at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens
5 by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously
6 charged and paid for passports; radio communications; pay-
7 ment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information,
8 telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of
9 maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts
10 and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care
11 and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
12 expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bring-
13 ing to the United States from foreign countries persons
14 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
15 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
16 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
17 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
18 graphic aids; \$113,500,000, of which not less than
19 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
20 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
22 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in ac-
23 cordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70
24 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
25 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case

1 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
2 (except that ten such vehicles may be purchased at not to
3 exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other
4 such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), \$835,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF
10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U.S.C. 55a), \$10,723,000, of which not less than \$10,-
19 495,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-
2 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-
3 GRAM)

4 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
5 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
6 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
7 purposes authorized by section 104 (l) of that Act, to be
8 credited to and expended under the appropriation account
9 for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
10 abroad", and to remain available until expended, \$4,500,000,
11 of which not less than \$3,200,000 shall be available to pur-
12 chase currencies which the Treasury Department shall deter-
13 mine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United
14 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
15 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
16 the purposes of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such cur-
17 rencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United
18 States.

19 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
21 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
22 Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement

1 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
2 107), \$1,000,000.

3 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-
4 ABILITY FUND

5 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
6 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
7 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,540,000.

8 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT
9 BUILDING

10 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
11 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
12 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
13 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
14 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
15 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
16 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until
17 expended, \$225,000, to be transferred to the General
18 Services Administration.

19 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES
20 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
22 meet annual obligations of membership in international
23 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
24 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,700,754.

1 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
3 certain international organizations in which the United States
4 participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
5 of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent
6 Acts and conventions providing for such representation; sal-
7 aries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
8 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
9 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11
11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and pur-
12 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,850,000.

13 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

14 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
15 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
16 national activities which arise from time to time in the con-
17 duct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
18 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions,
19 or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
20 without regard to civil service and classification laws; sal-
21 aries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents
22 as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
23 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor
24 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in

1 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
2 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
3 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,843,000, of which not to
4 exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for rep-
5 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
6 the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for
7 entertainment.

8 INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

9 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
10 States in the fifth round of tariff negotiations beginning in
11 fiscal year 1961, including not to exceed \$1,000 for repre-
12 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the
13 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for enter-
14 tainment, \$600,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
15 shall be available in accordance with authority specified in
16 the current appropriation for "International conferences and
17 contingencies."

18 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

19 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

20 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

21 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
22 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
23 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
24 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
25 the United States Section, International Boundary and Water

1 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation
 2 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
 3 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
 4 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed
 5 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
 6 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
 7 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
 8 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the
 9 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;
 10 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 11 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or
 12 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
 13 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of
 14 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone,
 15 and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the
 16 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
 19 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
 20 tions, \$578,000.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

22 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
 23 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
 24 \$1,840,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande

1 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
2 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as
3 provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
6 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,
7 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
8 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
9 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49
10 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September
11 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated
12 in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed
13 at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$2,000,000, to
14 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no
15 expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-
16 control project for construction on any land, site, or ease-
17 ment in connection with this project except such as has
18 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
19 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
20 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall
21 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in
22 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been
23 made with the prospective water users for repayment to the
24 Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall

1 have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of
2 State.

3 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
5 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
6 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
7 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
8 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
9 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
10 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
12 vehicles; \$365,000, to be disbursed under the direction
13 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for
14 additional expenses of the American Sections, Interna-
15 tional Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

16 International Joint Commission, United States and
17 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
18 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
19 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
20 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other
21 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
22 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
23 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
24 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the

1 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
2 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
3 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
4 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,
5 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
6 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
7 propriation is made.

8 International Boundary Commission, United States
9 and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
10 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
11 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the
12 United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence
13 to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day
14 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member
15 of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight
16 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
17 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
18 the boundary line clear.

19 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
21 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
22 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
23 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
24 of Congress, \$1,875,000: *Provided*, That the United States

1 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
2 commissions.

3 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

4 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
6 enable the Department of State to carry out international
7 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
8 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
9 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
10 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
11 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
12 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
13 August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of
14 September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries,
15 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
16 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
17 (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
18 entertainment within the United States (not to exceed
19 \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds
21 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
22 amended; \$23,210,000, of which not less than \$5,500,000
23 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
24 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,*

1 That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administra-
2 tive expenses during the current fiscal year.

3 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES
4 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

5 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
6 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
7 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
8 purposes authorized by sections 104 (h), 104 (j), 104 (k),
9 104 (o), and 104 (p) of the Agricultural Trade Develop-
10 ment and Assistance Act, as amended, to remain available
11 until expended, \$6,600,000, of which not less than \$2,862,-
12 500 shall be available to purchase currencies which the
13 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to normal
14 requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this ap-
15 propriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies
16 available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f)
17 of such Act unless such currencies are excess to the normal
18 requirements of the United States: *Provided further*, That
19 the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30,
20 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made to
21 the Department of State for the purposes of section 104 (h)
22 and section 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
23 be merged with this appropriation.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries and Expenses”, “International conferences and contingencies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title

1 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
2 any international organization which engages in the direct
3 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
4 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
5 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
6 one world government or one world citizenship.

7 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
8 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
9 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
10 China.

11 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
12 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
13 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
14 niture and household and personal effects of an employee of
15 the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is
16 unable to use his furniture and effects.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
18 Appropriation Act, 1961".

19 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
23 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
24 including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emer-
 2 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
 3 General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,805,000.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-
 6 partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
 7 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 8 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
 9 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 10 (31 U.S.C. 529) ; \$13,175,000.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

12 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
 13 and kindred laws, \$4,760,000: *Provided*, That none of this
 14 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
 15 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
 16 Division.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

18 AND MARSHALS

19 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
 20 attorneys and marshals; and firearms and ammunition;
 21 \$23,010,180, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be avail-
 22 able for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in
 23 lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*,

1 That of the amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be
2 used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying
3 bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

4 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

5 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
6 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
7 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and
8 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
9 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
10 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
11 States Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
12 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness
13 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

14 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-
17 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the
18 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,
19 collection, classification and preservation of identification and
20 other records and their exchange with, and for the official
21 use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Govern-
22 ment, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange
23 to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside
24 the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other
25 investigations regarding official matters under the control of

1 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
2 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-
3 chase for police-type use without regard to the general
4 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to
5 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,
6 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
7 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
8 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
9 paragraph; payment of rewards; construction of a storage
10 building at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
11 Center, Quantico, Virginia; and not to exceed \$70,000 to
12 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to
13 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
14 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$118,000,-
15 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
16 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the
17 position is held by the present incumbent.

18 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
20 any civil-service employee.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
24 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
25 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including

1 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
2 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
3 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
4 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
5 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
6 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of
7 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certi-
8 ficate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the
9 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
10 (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only)
11 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to
12 exceed five for replacement only) and maintenance and op-
13 eration of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at
14 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
15 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
16 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to
17 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, main-
18 tenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
19 of equipment incident thereto; acquisition of land as sites for
20 enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence;
21 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
22 security guard services for protection of confidential files;
23 and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and

1 transportation of alien enemies and their wives and depend-
2 ent children, including return of such persons to place of bona
3 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
4 by the Attorney General; \$57,800,000: *Provided*, That of
5 the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may
6 be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon cer-
7 tificate of the Attorney General.

8 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

10 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
11 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
12 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners
13 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska;
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-nine (of which twenty
15 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
16 vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
17 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
18 payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss,
19 damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C.
20 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards;
21 payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
22 ucts and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps;
23 and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the

1 Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$43,045,000:
2 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health
3 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
4 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
5 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
6 correctional institutions.

7 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

8 For completing construction of a maximum security
9 institution on publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois,
10 \$8,875,000.

11 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
12 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional in-
13 stitutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
14 by contract or force account, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
15 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
16 formed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
17 not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
18 able for payment to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as
19 the Department of Justice's share of the cost of a new sewage
20 disposal plant to serve the United States Penitentiary,
21 Leavenworth, Kansas.

22 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
24 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
25 and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF

ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$650,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the

1 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general adminis-
2 tration", Justice.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter
6 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed
7 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed
8 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of
9 a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
11 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
12 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
13 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
14 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
15 credit of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for
24 individuals.

25 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for

1 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
2 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
3 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
4 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available
5 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the
6 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

7 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title
8 may be used for the compensation of Commissioners ap-
9 pointed in lands cases under rule 71A (h) of the Federal
10 Rules of Civil Procedure.

11 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
12 Appropriation Act, 1961".

13 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

14 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

15 SALARIES

16 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
17 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be
18 fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and
19 who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to
20 any office or work of the Court, \$1,370,000.

21 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

22 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
23 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

1 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief
3 Justice may approve, \$69,800.

4 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

5 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
6 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
7 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
8 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
9 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
10 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
11 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
12 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow re-
13 moval by hire of men and equipment or under contract
14 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
15 utes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$287,200.

16 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

17 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
18 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
19 United States, \$6,365.

20 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
23 and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
24 sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
25 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
26 \$343,000.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the court; \$799,260: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$886,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Pan-

1 ama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges retired
2 or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
3 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the
4 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title
5 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,200,000.

6 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

7 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-
8 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
9 \$22,035,520: *Provided*, That the compensation of secre-
10 taries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be
11 fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the
12 United States Courts without regard to the Classification
13 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a
14 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
15 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing
16 judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall
17 conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7,
18 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine,
19 subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United
20 States if requested by the Director, such determination by
21 the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (ex-
22 clusive of step increases corresponding with those provided
23 for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
24 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed
25 because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to

1 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not
2 exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief
3 judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
4 court having five or more district judges, in which case the
5 aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

6 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

7 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of
8 jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners
9 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,
10 United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.

11 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

12 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
13 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
14 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of
15 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
16 of the District of Columbia, \$3,665,000: *Provided*, That
17 this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed
18 \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
19 with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the
20 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
21 Office of the United States Courts.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

23 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
24 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
25 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,238,400.

1 SALARIES OF REFEREES

2 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
3 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to ex-
4 ceed \$2,100,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary
5 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

6 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

7 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of
8 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to
9 exceed \$3,200,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary
10 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

12 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
13 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-
14 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per
15 centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of
16 Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
17 under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
18 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District
19 of Columbia.

20 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
21 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
22 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
23 more than \$6.50 per volume.

1 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
2 Act, 1961".

3 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

4 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-
7 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
8 No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and
9 Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431
10 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-
11 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil
12 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary
13 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the
14 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the
15 United States relating to the translation or narration of col-
16 loquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
17 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-
18 cedures established by the Secretary of State and the At-
19 torney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad
20 for service in the United States and their dependents to and
21 from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
22 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign

1 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ;
2 entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500;
3 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor
4 vehicles in foreign countries; services as authorized by sec-
5 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; pay-
6 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
7 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
8 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
9 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
10 Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership
11 in organizations which issue publications to members only,
12 or to members at a price lower than to others; employment
13 of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and
14 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable
15 instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place
16 of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household
17 and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service
18 who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his
19 furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director
20 may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting
21 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
22 States Government employees, who may die away from
23 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
24 this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and pro-
25 duction of motion pictures and visual materials and pur-

1 chase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor,
2 narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering serv-
3 ices, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement,
4 and repair of properties used for information activities in
5 foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned
6 or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not
7 exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
8 quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational
9 activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending
10 official international conferences, without regard to the
11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
12 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
13 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in
14 excess of comparable allowances approved for such con-
15 ferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects
16 for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organi-
17 zations; \$101,557,300, of which not less than \$14,000,000
18 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
19 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
20 That not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation
21 abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be
22 available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel
23 outside the continental United States, including travel of de-
24 pendants and transportation of personal effects, household
25 goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of

1 such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year
2 pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding
3 the fact that such travel or transportation may not be com-
4 pleted during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds
5 may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection
6 with the operation of information establishments abroad
7 without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Re-
8 vised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further*, That
9 passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-
10 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pur-
11 suant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40
12 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds
13 of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal
14 number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange
15 allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station
16 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,
17 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
18 Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States
19 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
20 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
21 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
22 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from
23 such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose
24 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or
25 property arising from such use of said radio stations and

1 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and
2 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes
3 of foreign information and educational activities which expire
4 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period
5 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or
6 assignment otherwise authorized.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
8 PROGRAM)

9 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
10 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
11 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
12 purposes authorized by sections 104 (i) and 104 (j) of that
13 Act, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, of
14 which not less than \$2,011,600 shall be available only to
15 purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall
16 determine to be excess to normal requirements of the United
17 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
18 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
19 the purposes of section 104 (f) unless such currencies are
20 excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That the dollar value of the unexpended bal-
22 ances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign cur-
23 rencies heretofore made for the purposes of such sections
24 104 (i) and 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
25 be merged with this appropriation.

1 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
3 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
4 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
5 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-
6 gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40
7 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land
8 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$8,740,000, to re-
9 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
10 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
11 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
12 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land
13 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
14 States Information Agency.

15 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

16 For payment to the "Informational media guarantee
17 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the
18 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-
19 tional media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the
20 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
21 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$3,691,680.

22 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

23 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

24 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
25 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange

1 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,935,848, to
 2 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to ex-
 3 ceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

4 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
 7 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 8 \$850,000.

9 TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

10 INCORPORATED

11 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
 12 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
 13 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
 14 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
 15 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
 16 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
 17 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
 18 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1961 for such
 19 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN- 21 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR- 22 PORATED

23 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds of the corporation
 24 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to
 25 exceed \$915,000 for the expenses of vocational training of

1 prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as author-
2 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
3 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
4 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
5 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
6 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
7 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
8 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
9 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
10 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
11 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
12 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
13 it has an interest.

14 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
17 not authorized by the Congress.

18 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used to administer any program which is
20 funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits
21 for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not
22 been made.

23 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State
24 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
25 tion Act, 1961".

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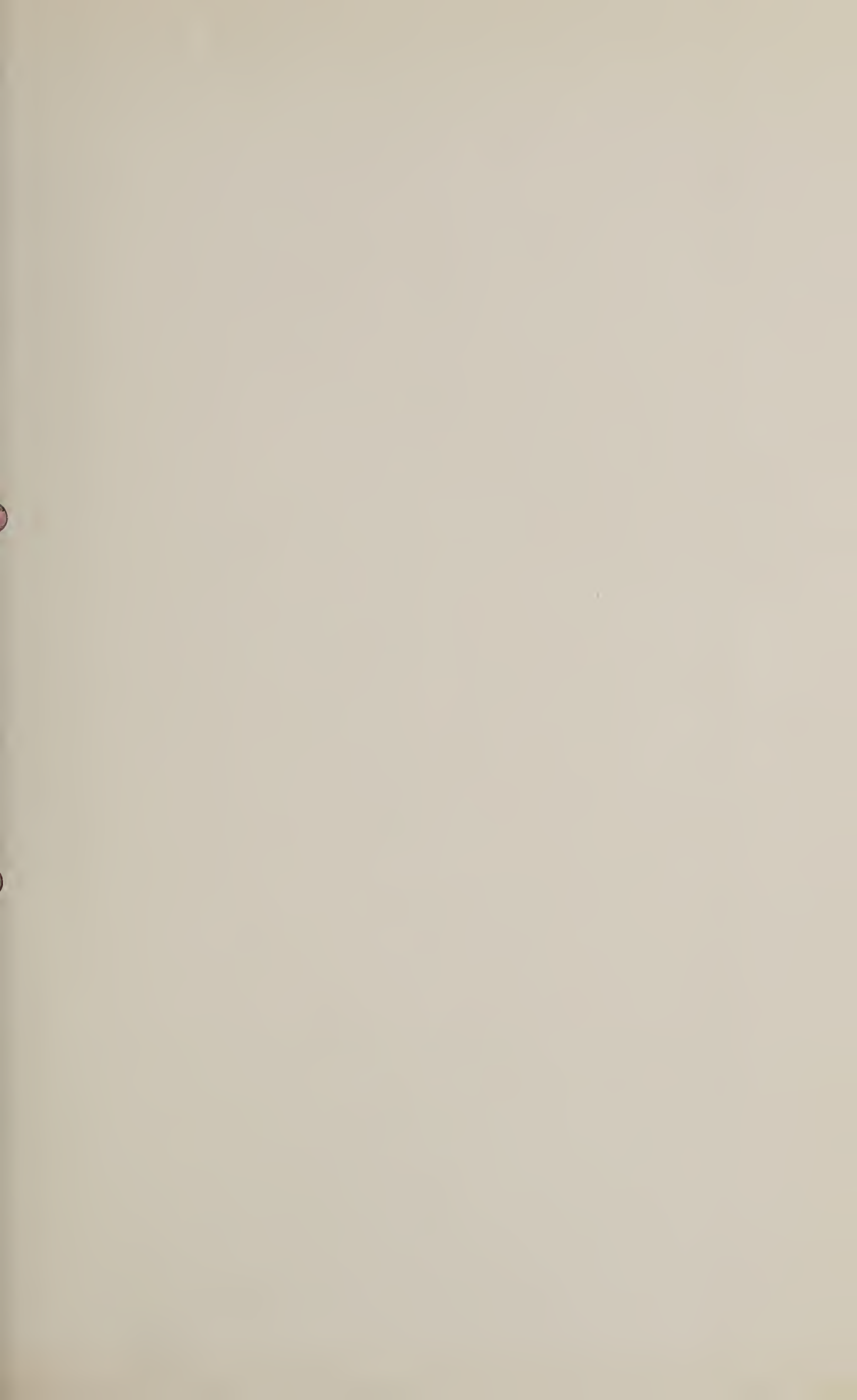
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86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11666

[Report No. 1467]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

APRIL 8, 1960

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

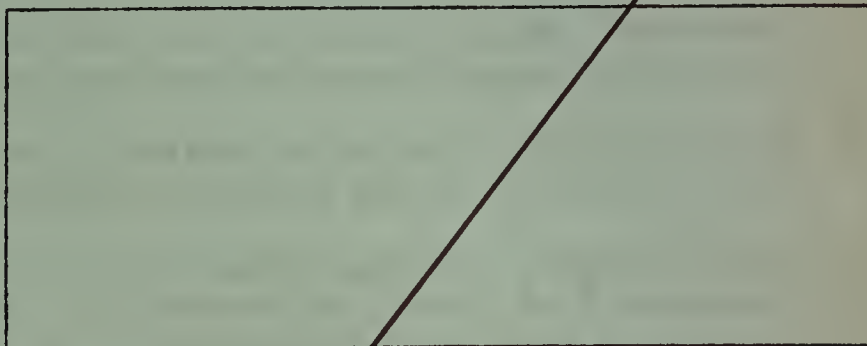
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued April 13, 1960
For actions of April 12, 1960
86th-2d, No. 67



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HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees agreed to file report on special milk bill. House debated State-Justice appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared mutual security authorization bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Debated H. R. 11666, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1961. Deferred final proceedings on the bill until today. pp. 7372-94

As reported by the House Appropriations Committee (see Digest 66) this bill contains the following items: Appropriates \$48,700,754 for contributions to international organizations, which includes \$2,999,210 for the Food and Agriculture Organization, and funds for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the International Wheat Council, and the International Sugar Council.

Regarding the use of foreign currencies, some of which are generated under Public Law 480, the Committee report states:

"Of the total recommended in the bill, the Committee has required that no less than \$53,095,000 or approximately 8% of the total 1961 fiscal year appropriation, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the U. S. The various Government departments and agencies concerned are directed, wherever possible, to purchase these foreign credits from the U. S. Treasury and use them abroad in lieu of dollars. This has not been done to the maximum extent possible in the past. The Committee intends to closely examine what each department and agency does in the coming fiscal year in this regard ... The Committee has included in Title VI of the bill a new section which provides that no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded in whole

or in part from foreign currencies or credits for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been made."

Regarding international organizations the Committee report states:

"The Committee cannot over-emphasize its concern again over the continual increase in our contributions to international organizations. Every effort should be made by the Department to see that our representatives to these various international organizations do everything possible to hold our annual contributions to a minimum."

2. WATERSHEDS. Received notification from the Public Works Committee of their approval of certain watershed projects in Ala., Ga., Ark., and Ky. pp. 7371-2
3. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Rules Committee granted an open rule for consideration of H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 7394, 7403
4. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10996, to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail (H. Rept. 1492). p. 7403
5. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman criticized the Treasury Department for "thirty-three percent" increase in "the price of short term money" and stated "this, and the events of last week cry for a Congressional investigation." p. 7400
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Chairman, U. S. Civil Service Commission, a draft of proposed legislation "to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 7402
7. USER CHARGES. Received from the Secretary of Agriculture a draft of proposed legislation to authorize user charges for certain inspection services performed by the Department; to Agriculture Committee. p. 7402

SENATE

8. SPECIAL MILK. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees on H. R. 9331, the special milk bill, agreed "to file conference report authorizing \$95 million in CCC funds for special school milk program in 1961 fiscal year (\$85 million having been authorized for the 1960 fiscal year), and directing that CCC be reimbursed for cost of 1961 program by separate appropriations." p. D303
9. CASEIN; TAMPICO FIBERS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Finance Committee approved the following bills: p. D300
H. R. 9862, to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing "(with an amendment extending suspension of import duty on casein to June 30, 1963)."
H. R. 9861, without amendment, to continue until Sept. 5, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on certain istle and tampico fibers.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. McCormack discussed the hearing held by the House Small Business Committee's Special Subcommittee on Small Business Problems in the Dairy Industry, stated that the hearings "produced evidence of chaotic and deplorable conditions in the dairy industry," and inserted a statement by an investigator of the subcommittee discussing dairy industry problems. pp. A3195-9

economic distress. Democracy as we know it cannot flourish in poverty, and it cannot exist for long in political and social structures unsuited for the current era.

On this Pan-American Day it behooves us, therefore, to think through some of the imminent dangers to our security, as that posed by Castro's Cuba. It also behooves us to think through the larger and underlying economic problems besetting our hemisphere so that we as the leading nation of this American constellation of states can assume the responsibility our power imposes.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, as we come to Pan-American Day we recall again the reasons for the unity among the American Republics and for setting aside this day to celebrate our solidarity and common interests.

From the beginnings of the independent existence of these republics we began an experiment in this hemisphere, an experiment in republicanism, in government of, by, and for the people. Isolation from the old centers of power in Europe offered a measure of security for this experiment. But isolation was not sufficient to provide certain security. Divided and weak, many of the new republics found themselves relatively defenseless. The famous warning to threatening powers issued by President Monroe, a manifestation of the pan-Americanism we are celebrating, was made in the attempt to safeguard the republics and the precious experiment which has contributed so much to human liberty.

We have seen in more recent times how a new threat from Europe, the threat of fascism and Hitlerism, brought the American Republics still closer together. I am sure we all recall how complete was the mutual assistance and cooperation manifested during those years of World War II when democracy hung in trembling balance.

With the end of the war came an inevitable relaxation and each country turned to its own problems and to its own pursuits. With the physical threat to the security of the hemisphere removed, the sense of allegiance to mutually held ideals was somewhat dimmed, the close unity was somewhat faded.

But although one physical threat was removed 15 years ago, another threat to the fundamental principles we all share has arisen. Now, as much as ever before, we need to stand together and to work actively together for the common good and security. We have stood fast when the threat to our democracy and our way of life came from the outside. We must also stand fast against the threat when it burrows from within. We know the nature of the threat. We know how it operates—by stealth, deception, and force. We know that if this power establishes itself in any part of this hemisphere, the unity which has been our strength will be breached.

This is a threat and a challenge which we can meet as we have met other challenges and threats in the past. The way to meet this challenge is by improved democratic procedures, higher

standards of living, education, land reform, all of those economic and social measures which would put into practice the ideals of freedom and of equality of opportunity which we have always cherished. Although each country bears primary responsibility for meeting this challenge within its own borders, mutual cooperation could strengthen us all. We must reforge pan-Americanism on a new basis of greater freedom and rising standards of living.

Only by doing so will the cherished unity which has prevailed in the past continue in the future. Only by doing so can we continue to celebrate Pan-American Day with the gratitude we feel at this moment.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and a pleasure to join with the great chairman of the Inter-American Subcommittee of Committee on Foreign Affairs, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN] in extending to our sister republics and the men, women, and children in all the areas of our hemisphere, our greetings and our every good wish. This hemisphere is our home and all who live on it are of the same hemispheric family. What is good for any of the republics is good for all the republics. As time moves on, I think we will more and more realize the truth of this statement. Our annual observance here in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of Pan-American Day is the very best indication of the depth and sincerity of our interest in hemispheric friendship and hemispheric solidarity.

I am greatly heartened by the progress we are making. The recent visit to this Chamber at a joint session of the Congress of His Excellency Alberto Lleras-Camargo, President of the Republic of Colombia, pinpointed the closeness of the ties that bind us. The words of the President of Colombia, framed in the diction of a scholar and voiced in the eloquence of sincerity, moved us deeply. The warmth of his reception, Members standing on their feet and applauding long and loud, must have impressed the President of Colombia with our friendship for him, for his country, and for the peoples of all our sister republics to the south of us.

Soon the Inter-American Highway will be opened as far as Panama, and thousands of touring Americans will get to know personally the peoples of the many lands that stretch from the United States to Panama and Colombia. We get so closer in understanding when we get to know people. Misunderstanding quickly disappears when hands are clasped in greeting.

The establishment of an Inter-American Development Bank is another long step forward. I expect great benefits to come from the credit this bank will extend to worthy ventures, especially in the smaller nations. It is something that our hemisphere has long needed. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that its establishment will prove the greatest contri-

bution that has been made in many years to hemispheric solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, I think I should take this opportunity to mention something that I find cropping up in the conversation whenever I talk with visitors from Latin America. This is the need for stabilization. Unless there is a stabilization of prices for their products, many of our neighbors to the south will suffer from fluctuating economies. I appreciate that it is a difficult problem, but it is a problem to which we must give our most serious attention. I anticipate with confidence that the stabilization so urgently demanded will be accomplished. As the years roll on more and more the people of this hemisphere will be united in understanding and in affection. I repeat, this hemisphere of ours is the common home of all who live on it. It is the mission of the United States to serve, in the spirit of a family member, the other members of the hemispheric family. All we seek is the opportunity to help in every way, as one of good heart serves his friend and his neighbor.

I am happy to have had this opportunity of participating in this observance of Pan-American Day.

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to comment on the pending celebration of Pan-American Day.

At this time, I believe it is more important than ever before that we reaffirm the expressions of friendship and cooperation among the 21 Republics of the Organization of American States.

We have been told that our prestige in Latin America is at its highest point in history but I believe we all realize that this is not a fact, that our position in Latin America has never been as perilous.

We must reestablish strong, wholesome relationships with Latin American nations to avert the consequences toward which we are presently headed.

Through the Organization of American States, we have made progress in fostering inter-American economic, political, and cultural cooperation.

It is urgent that we increase our participation in such efforts.

At the same time, it is of critical importance that we give all Latin America a precise description of our long-range objectives, of our programs and hopes for the free people of Latin America. We must explain our democratic system of government and outline the role that private enterprise can serve in development of Latin American countries.

PUBLIC WORK PLANS UNDER WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

APRIL 11, 1960.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as

amended, the Committee on Public Works has approved the work plans transmitted to

you which were referred to this committee. The work plans involved are:

State	Watershed	Executive Communication No.	Committee approval
Alabama and Georgia	Terrapin Creek	1964	Apr. 6, 1960
Arkansas	East Fork Point Remove Creek	1964	Do.
Do.	West Fork Point Remove Creek	1964	Do.
Kentucky	Beaver Creek	1964	Do.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Member of Congress, Chairman, Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 178.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of officers (other than Senators) and employees, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, shall be payable on the fifth day of the month following the month in which such compensation accrued, except that—

(1) all such compensation for the month of December shall be payable on the twentieth day of December;

(2) when such fifth or twentieth day falls on Saturday, Sunday, or on a legal holiday, such compensation shall be payable on the next preceding workday; and

(3) any part of such compensation accrued for any month may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Senate, be paid prior to the day specified in the preceding provisions of this section.

For accounting and reporting purposes, disbursements made in accordance with this section on the fifth day of a month, or on the next preceding workday if such fifth day falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, shall be considered to have been made on the last day of the preceding month.

SEC. 2. (a) The joint resolution of May 21, 1937 (50 Stat. 199; 2 U.S.C. 60d), is amended by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the House of Representatives".

(b) Section 2 of the joint resolution approved May 21, 1937, as amended (53 Stat. 802; 2 U.S.C. 60e), is amended by striking out "The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives", and inserting in lieu thereof "The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the House of Representatives".

(c) The last paragraph under the heading "Contingent Expense of the House" in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (59 Stat. 633; 2 U.S.C. 60e-1), is amended to read as follows:

"Whenever the usual day for paying salaries in or under the House of Representatives falls

on Saturday, such salaries may be paid on the preceding workday."

SEC. 3. This joint resolution shall be effective with respect to compensation accruing on or after the first day of the month following the month in which it is enacted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 43]

Adair	Flynt	Montoya
Addonizio	Fogarty	Morris, N. Mex.
Albert	Ford	Morris, Okla.
Alexander	Frazier	Multer
Allen	Gallagher	Mumma
Andersen,	Gilbert	Norkell
Minn.	Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.
Barden	Grant	Osmer
Barrett	Gubser	Philbin
Bass, N.H.	Hargis	Pilcher
Baumhart	Harrison	Pillion
Bennett, Mich.	Healey	Porter
Bentley	Hechler	Powell
Blitch	Hess	Preston
Bonner	Hoffman, Ill.	Pucinski
Bowles	Holt	Quigley
Bray	Horan	Reece, Tenn.
Brewster	Jackson	Riehlman
Brooks, La.	Jarman	Rodino
Brown, Mo.	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Colo.
Buckley	Judd	Rostenkowski
Burdick	Kasem	St. George
Canfield	Kearns	Santangelo
Casey	Kluczynski	Schwengel
Celler	Lafore	Shelley
Chamberlain	Landrum	Sheppard
Chelf	Lesinski	Siler
Coffin	Libonati	Smith, Iowa
Cohelan	Loser	Spence
Collier	McDowell	Steed
Colmer	McGovern	Taylor
Corbett	Marshall	Teller
Davis, Tenn.	Mason	Thompson, Tex.
Dawson	May	Ullman
Dent	Marrow	Van Pelt
Diggs	Meyer	Wels
Dowdy	Michel	Wharton
Doyle	Miller	Wier
Dulski	George P.	Willis
Edmondson	Miller, N.Y.	Withrow
Farbstein	Mills	Yates
Fascell	Mitchell	Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 307 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 42, a quorum call, I am recorded absent. I was present and answered to my name when called. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 11666, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries appropriations for the coming fiscal year, to wit, fiscal year 1961, which begins this coming July 1 for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Federal Judiciary, the U.S. Information Agency, the President's so-called special international program, and the Commission on Civil Rights.

At the outset I should like to extend my grateful appreciation for their splendid cooperation in preparing this bill to my colleagues on the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Also, I should like to express the appreciation of myself and all the members of the subcommittee to the highly capable staff assistant to the subcommittee, Mr. Jay B. Howe.

Mr. Chairman, the committee had before it for consideration appropriations estimates submitted by the President's Bureau of the Budget in the total amount of \$713,803,755. After extended hearings, the subcommittee—and the action was subsequently approved by the full committee—recommended in the pending bill a total amount of \$676,579,807. This is a reduction of \$37,223,948, or over 5 percent in the amount of the President's budget estimates and is an increase of \$14,563,161 over the appropriations to date for the current fiscal year.

It should be noted, however, that the fiscal year 1960 appropriation figures do not include substantial amounts contained in the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1960, the conference report on which bill was acted upon in this House one day last week.

Of the total recommended by the committee in the bill, the committee has required that no less than \$53,095,000, or approximately 8 percent of the total 1961 fiscal year appropriation, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1960 appropriations:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1960 ¹	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriations	1961 estimates
Department of State.....	\$222,305,500	\$247,013,610	\$223,784,754	+\$1,479,254	-\$23,228,856
Department of Justice.....	266,100,000	280,900,000	278,220,180	+12,120,180	-2,679,820
The Judiciary.....	48,450,900	52,501,965	49,800,045	+1,349,145	-2,701,920
U.S. Information Agency.....	118,234,746	123,793,180	116,988,980	-1,245,766	-6,804,200
President's special international program.....	6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,843	+790,343	-1,644,152
Civil Rights Commission.....	780,000	995,000	850,000	+70,000	-145,000
Total.....	662,016,646	713,803,755	676,579,807	+14,563,161	-37,223,948

¹ Appropriations contained in the 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1960, are not included.

The first item in the bill concerns the Department of State. The request for that Department was in the amount of \$247,013,610. The committee allowed \$223,784,754 which is a reduction of \$23,228,856 in the amount of the budget estimates, or an increase of \$1,479,254 over the appropriations for that department in the current fiscal year.

I might say before I get into the Department of State figures, that in the overall bill, as the result of the committee action on this bill, there will be a net increase in positions of approximately 190. Of these added positions 137 of them are in connection with the FBI, and a program for the hiring of low-salaried personnel, all of them clerks, to work in improving and substantially increasing the efficiency of the FBI identification division fingerprint operations.

With regard to the requests for additional personnel submitted to the committee, the committee has decreased these requests by approximately 1,100 positions.

To revert to the Department of State phase of the pending bill, and in connection with the item salaries and expenses for that Department, the committee points out that in the present fiscal year the Department of State has 13,331 permanent positions provided for, of which 4,589 are domestic and 8,742 are in the Foreign Service. Their requested increase was for 568 new positions in the coming fiscal year. The committee has not approved this request for these additional 568 positions, but has provided sufficient funds to maintain the current 1960 position level. The necessary reduction in positions can be made in existing operations to supply the positions required for new programs

including new posts and elevations of posts to diplomatic status.

It is expected in connection with the completion of the new \$53 million building for the Department of State here in the District of Columbia, that substantial savings will be made. The effectiveness of the operations of the Department should be increased for the reason that the Department has been, prior to the completion of this building—and it is not totally completed as yet—as I recall, in 22 different locations here in Washington.

With regard to the Foreign Service Institute which is connected with the Department of State, and funds for which are included in the overall item of salaries and expenses, Department of State, the committee found that approximately 700 wives of personnel were being given foreign language courses without any authority in law whatever. We point out on page 3 of the committee report that it seems somewhat incongruous that approximately 700 dependents can be trained in the Foreign Service Institute at a cost of practically nothing, as claimed by Foreign Service Institute officials, although whenever they propose to train a small number of additional personnel, such a proposal is always accompanied by a request for additional funds. The fact that the Foreign Service Institute has been training dependents without legal authority therefor might conceivably have some bearing on these estimated costs.

The Foreign Service Institute, together with the Office of Personnel of the State Department, have done many things which have been pretty hard to understand. You will recall the situation described in the printed hearings

where, after teaching a gentleman Chinese at substantial cost to the taxpayer, he was then assigned to London. There have been some newspaper accounts with regard to this and I understand an article appears in a magazine today offering some explanation to the effect that he was sent to London to serve as a translator. There is not any accuracy at all in this belated assertion. He was a low-level employee and was sent to London to sit down with a chap in the British Foreign Office who was also a student of Chinese so they would transact their British-American diplomatic business together in Chinese rather than in English. The Department agreed that the postcurriculum study of these two gentlemen extended to visits to Chinese restaurants in London where they could discuss their business and the topics of the day with one another in Chinese.

We have tried to get the State Department to do something with regard to this Foreign Service Institute for the past number of years. There is not a member of this committee who does not believe that our Foreign Service personnel should be adequately trained and fully equipped in a foreign language, but the Department just does not seem to want to change its course. The Foreign Service Institute is presently leasing garage space in Arlington Towers across the river in Virginia at a cost of \$3.75 a square foot. They have a 5-year lease on that space, but 60 out of 100 classrooms were found on a number of occasions to be vacant during the hours of 9 in the morning to 4:30 in the afternoon.

I think the story of the mismanaged Foreign Service Institute is fairly well covered in the hearings which have been printed and which you have available to you. This is one area of the State Department that once again I say must be cleaned up. They just do not know what they are doing. They cannot tell you how much it really costs to teach a Foreign Service officer or an employee foreign languages. The committee has felt all along that they should consult with recognized universities. There are three universities here in Washington giving courses in all languages. You have great universities throughout the United States teaching languages. The committee is convinced that the taxpayer would be far better off to send these people to recognized universities, such as Syracuse, the University of Indiana or in other parts of the country, as well as to Georgetown University, American University, and George Washington University here in the District of Columbia. The committee thinks that if the department will well and truly explore this we could very well conclude the foreign language teaching in the Foreign Service Institute where they do not know what they are doing, and if they do not know what they are doing I wonder what good their teaching is as far as their students are concerned.

As to representation allowances, a subject dear to the heart of my distinguished friend the gentleman from Iowa, the committee has seen fit to cut this request by \$40,000. The amount would be

an increase of \$10,000 over the amount for this purpose in the current fiscal year. This increase is allowed in order to provide for the opening of new posts and the elevation of consular posts to full diplomatic status.

As to acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad, the committee has included in the bill \$15,223,000 for these purposes. The amount allowed is \$2,149,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and \$6,999,000 below the amount of the President's budget estimates.

There are two items involved here. As to the first item of \$10,723,000 included in the bill under this heading this amount exhausts the total authorization for both dollars and foreign credits. The committee, therefore, had no alternative but to deny the remaining \$6,649,000 of the request, for which there is no legal authority.

Proceeding now to the item "Extension and Remodeling, State Department Building," the committee has included the amount of \$225,000 for this purpose, which is \$575,000 below the sum requested in the President's budget. The amount allowed is for recording, projection, and interpreting equipment and for furnishings and finishings of the eighth floor where the State dining room and adjacent reception areas are located. The committee feels that, of course, this State dining room and these reception areas must be completed as part of this new \$53 million building, the largest here in the Nation's Capital, but it should be done on a more modest scale than the one presented to the committee.

You will recall that the committee fully explored the details of the items which make up the requested \$180,800 for these furnishings and finishings, and has furnished the facts in the printed hearings.

As to "Contributions to international organizations," the committee, as in every year, is confronted with no alternative but to sign the check for commitments previously made with regard to these international organizations. We take the position that if we are members of these international organizations we must pay our dues. The dues are determined in the organization itself and as long as we are members we must pay our share.

Now, as to international conferences and contingencies, the committee has included in the bill \$1,843,000 to provide funds for the cost of participating in recurring and emergency international conferences and other activities arising in the conduct of foreign affairs. The amount allowed is \$57,000 below the amount originally appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$607,000 below the amount of the President's budget estimate. However, when comparative transfers are taken into consideration, the amount allowed for fiscal year 1961 is the same as that for fiscal year 1960.

Next is the item entitled "International Tariff Negotiations," and I think this is the one that my distinguished friend from West Virginia intended to

rise on. I should be glad to yield to him later on in regard thereto. We had a budget request in the amount of \$900,000, which we considered utterly exorbitant, and therefore included in the bill two-thirds of this amount, to wit, \$600,000.

Now, to pass on to the Department of Justice, the total amount contained in the bill for that Department is \$278,220,180, a reduction of \$2,679,820 in the amount of the budget estimates and an increase of \$12,120,180 over the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The increases allowed are distributed as follows: Legal activities and general administration, \$1,475,180; Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$3,400,000. This will include, as I said awhile ago, the 137 additional clerical positions in that agency. The increases, further, are in the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the amount of \$2,300,000, and the Federal Prison System, \$4,945,000.

There is an item in connection with the appropriation for U.S. attorneys and marshals which has been given careful consideration by the committee. It concerns the appointment of land commissioners by judges in certain parts of the country. A practice on the part of these judges has developed into such a highly costly procedure that the committee has inserted language in the bill which would provide that none of the funds may be used for the compensation of commissioners appointed in lands cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This has been done at the suggestion of not only the Department of Justice but representatives of the Federal judiciary who advise that the use of these commissioners has gotten entirely out of hand, and that certain judges have been using the method presently permitted by law to incur exorbitant expenses which were never previously anticipated. For that reason there is no money included in the bill for these land commissioners. You will notice that at page 11 of the committee report reference is made to certain testimony of Assistant Attorney General Perry W. Morton, head of the Lands Division.

As to the Federal prison system, the amount included in the bill will provide for the carrying on of that system in the coming fiscal year. The committee has allowed the full amount, namely, \$8,875,000 to complete the construction of the new maximum security institution at Marion, Ill., for which \$1 million, you will recall, was appropriated last year. It is expected that this will complete the cost of construction of this new maximum security prison.

As to the Judiciary, the bill includes appropriations for the highest court, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the Customs Court, the Court of Claims, the Courts of Appeal, the District Courts, as well as other judicial services including salaries and expenses of referees in bankruptcy.

It should be noted, at page 17 of the committee report, that bankruptcies are once again at an all-time high. I should point out that in 1952 we had in number of bankruptcy cases filed 34,873 cases.

Now we find that the expert estimate for the coming fiscal year of number of bankruptcy cases to be filed is 110,000.

In explaining this item for the Courts of Appeal, District courts, and other judicial services we found an interesting situation which shows how some bills get by this House and the other body on the Consent Calendar.

In this budget there was originally a request in the amount \$953,600 for additional law clerks and secretaries to judges. This request, mind you, for \$953,600, was based upon the passage of Public Law 86-221 approved last September 1. When the request for this legislation was forwarded here to Capitol Hill and to both Houses of Congress, a letter of transmittal which accompanied the submission of this legislation to the Congress, which letter was signed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, in urging the passage of this legislation now known as Public Law 86-221, said:

It would thus make for better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Federal courts and improve the service to the public with, it is important to emphasize, not additional expense to the Government.

In the House report on this very bill, House Report No. 344 from the Committee on the Judiciary this was stated:

The committee believes that enactment of this legislation will result in eliminating an unnecessary administrative requirement and will improve the operation of the Federal courts at no additional expense.

Notwithstanding the statement in the letter and the statement in the report of "no additional expense," the additional sum of \$815,900 was requested in this item as well as \$137,700 for travel and miscellaneous expenses.

Needless to say the committee, after consultation with Members concerned from the House Committee on the Judiciary, disallowed every nickel of this request.

We now come to the U.S. Information Agency where a total of \$116,988,980 is included in the bill in four appropriation items for this agency. The total allowed is a decrease of \$1,245,766 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$6,804,200 in the budget request.

We feel, those of us on the subcommittee, all of whom believe in having an adequate Information Agency and having it operate properly, that they have just too much money. We came across, not one instance such as the one I am going to relate to you, but many, many instances throughout Europe, particularly in Germany, where people were and are being paid far in excess of the amounts allocated by the agency itself for the positions they hold or held.

For example, there was a cultural affairs officer in Iceland. We inquired as to his salary. It was \$8,610 per annum. We further inquired as to the kind of job he did. We were told he did a fine job, he was a fine cultural affairs officer. Incidentally he was administering, as we found out later in the bill, a \$1,900 a year cultural program.

He was doing this very fine job according to the agency when it was decided

to transfer him to Vienna. So they moved up from Germany a lady employee who took the place of this \$8,610 a year competent gentleman at a salary \$5,500 a year in excess of his; a \$14,190 a year employee to take the place of and do the same job as an \$8,610-a-year employee.

Now you may understand why I say they just plain have too much money. They cannot handle it. The committee seeks by its action on this bill today to attempt to tighten their belt a bit so that we get some semblance of common-sense in their administration.

In regard to this instance of a \$14,190 a year employee taking the place of a satisfactory \$8,610-a-year employee, when Mr. Allen, the Director, was asked by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] what a situation such as this would mean to morale in the agency, what that cultural officer who was getting \$8,610 a year would think when he found he was supplanted by a lady getting \$5,500 a year more, Mr. Allen said, why, he would write back to the folks at home and tell what a great thing it was that the \$8,610-a-year position he filled was later filled by a lady getting \$5,500 a year more.

I believe I can fairly say that this was the best explanation given by the Information Agency as to facts to which I have alluded. I do not want you to think this is just an isolated instance. If you will read the hearings you will find maybe 30 instances of the same sort of thing in Europe alone, all plush jobs to take care of people who have good standing in the club.

With that I shall pass on to the item, "Funds Appropriated to the President." Included in this bill is the sum of \$6,935,848 for expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956. Since there will be as of June 30 next an unobligated balance of \$104,652 from the moneys appropriated for the American National Exhibition held in Moscow last summer, the committee has allowed this balance together with new funds in the bill which will provide a total of \$7,040,500 for this program. Of this total amount \$630,000 is for the Turin Centennial Exposition at Turin, Italy. When the amount for the Turin Centennial is deducted from the total available there remains \$6,410,500 for the regular phases of the program, which is exactly the same amount as they have for these purposes in the current fiscal year.

As to the item in the bill entitled "Federal Prison Industries, Inc.," the committee has nothing but praise for the operation of this program. This is a Government corporation which has earned millions upon millions of dollars for the taxpayers in keeping inmates of our penal institutions busy with work, and then realizing a profit from the work. I should say that this item does not at all require the expenditure of taxpayers' dollars.

Finally, with regard to the Commission on Civil Rights, there is included in the bill the sum of \$850,000 for neces-

sary expenses of the Commission in the coming fiscal year. The amount carried in the bill is \$70,000 over the amount appropriated for the Commission in the current fiscal year. As to this item, there was a difference of opinion in the committee. Some, as I, thought the reduction in the budget request should not be as much as it was. Others, thought it should have been more.

So, Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I wonder why we have any cultural program at all in Iceland? Can the gentleman give us any reason why we should have a cultural program there?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, I always frankly admit that when it comes to culture I might be called the uncultured gentleman from Brooklyn. I say this as the result of the 16 years that I have had to do with this bill. I do not understand a lot of things that they do these days under the guise of culture. But I do recognize the fact that we Americans have quite some culture and so in connection with the program in Iceland, if they wish to present some proper aspects of our American culture to the folks in Iceland, it may very well be a good thing.

Mr. GROSS. With respect to the new State Department building; does not the gentleman think that even with the reduction in the amount of money to be expended that that is going to be a pretty plush establishment?

Mr. ROONEY. I will agree that it is not by any means going to be a niggardly approach. But this is a new \$53 million building. Included in the plans of the building there is a state dining room and reception area. Instead of having the situation such as happens at times when the President of France or the head of some other government necessarily has to be entertained, when our Government must use Anderson House, as it does on occasion, or if there is a larger group invited, must use the Pan American Union, this will concentrate this sort of thing all in one place. I do not see any objection to this as long as it is done on a modest, appropriate scale. For that reason, the committee has included in the bill sufficient moneys to appropriately do the job.

Mr. GROSS. I was interested in reading in the hearings where someone from the Department of State suggested that Members of Congress were apparently already looking with longing eyes at those new dining and drawing rooms—looking with these longing eyes to the use of these facilities. Does the gentleman think that that is going to become, as someone on his committee referred to it, Washington's Top of the Mark?

Mr. ROONEY. I am the gentleman who referred to it as Washington's Top of the Mark, and I meant that as a compliment. The view from the eighth floor of this new State Department building, the view overlooking the Washington Monument and the Capitol at night is really beautiful. This is truly going to

be the top spot in town. If the gentleman from Iowa is suggesting my using the State dining room or the facilities there for a party, the gentleman is mistaken. I recall asking about the use of this building and I got the answer that some Members from Capitol Hill might use it. I pursued that further and, as I recall, the result was "Well, they did not know exactly who might use it, but that anybody could use it because the building belonged to the Government here in Washington."

I assure the gentleman from Iowa that I will have no use for it.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman from New York suppose that the operations there will be put on a catering basis?

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, yes, whatever food is served there will have to be served on a catering basis because there are no facilities for cooking food adjacent to the dining room.

Mr. GROSS. Of course they will have no trouble with a bar in this establishment.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course in these days they have what they call "portable bars." All you need is the wherewithal.

Mr. GROSS. I am interested in this establishment, and I am going over and take a look at it one of these days. I want to see some of those \$26-a-yard drapes.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman cannot say that the gentleman from New York has not fairly put the proposition up on the table for the membership of the House. I think a reading of the record will show that we gave you the most minute detail as to all of these items for furniture and finishings in these three rooms. It would appear from some of the newspaper accounts that this area is like a 3-room apartment. Of course that is not so at all. This is a huge area on top of this building. Having spent \$53 million on the building, I think it should be finished in decent, moderate decor.

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I agree with the gentleman that we should have the very best.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, but I do not say the very best.

Mr. GROSS. Any nation with a \$292 billion debt ought to set up the plushest affair in the world.

Mr. ROONEY. In approaching this we certainly must realize that last year the Eisenhower administration spent \$12½ billion more than it took in. So we have approached all the items in the bill with that unfortunate situation in mind.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee some questions for clarification. On page 8 of the act under "International tariff negotiations":

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the fifth round of tariff negotiations beginning in fiscal year 1961, including not to exceed \$1,000 for representation allowances * * * and for enter-

tainment, \$600,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available in accordance with authority specified in the current appropriation for "International conferences and contingencies."

In the section just preceding that, on page 7, "International conferences and contingencies" and "Missions to international organizations," I fail to find the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade mentioned in that section, but the closing part of that section on top of page 8 makes available \$1,843,000, "of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the act of August 13, 1946, and for entertainment."

It is plain that the committee is trying to take that \$600,000 for the use of the Tariff Commission out of this appropriation and other international conferences that the United States is supposed to have representation in.

Going to page 7 of the committee report, I read:

Included in the bill is the amount \$600,000 to provide for U.S. participation in negotiations of trade agreements under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, pursuant to the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958.

I have here a copy of the act of 1958, and I fail to find any authorization for appropriation. I do find in the last paragraph of the bill a section which says the enactment of this act shall not be construed to determine or indicate approval or disapproval of the Congress of the executive agreement, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

I would like to remind the gentleman that the Congress has not approved what we call GATT, the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade, yet here you are proposing to make an appropriation to carry on activities which have never been approved by the Congress. Here when they are considering these different activities which are enumerated on page 7 of the bill I do not find the Tariff Commission as being one of them listed there. They are attempting to make this appropriation that is not properly covered, and I would like for the gentleman to explain just what kind of maneuvering they did to put it in.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to reply to the gentleman. He is asking, in effect, two or three questions at the same time.

First, this appropriation for international tariff negotiations is set up as a separate item rather than included in the appropriation for international conferences and contingencies. That is the way the administration sent it up, as a separate item. Second, we prefer that it be sent up as a separate item, because it then stands right out there by itself, and is not a recurring conference or meeting such as contemplated in most of the international conferences and contingencies provided for at page 7 of the bill.

The gentleman referred to representation allowances and entertainment in connection with this expected year-long negotiation with other nations of the world. I should like to point out that the request was in the amount of \$7,000,

and the committee cut that by \$6,000, allowing \$1,000.

As to there being authority for the allowance of the \$600,000 recommended by the committee, which is a cut of \$300,000, or only two-thirds of the amount requested, there is authority in law, I should say to the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. May I say to the gentleman that I would consider, and I think the Congress would consider if the matter were laid squarely before it, that unless the Congress takes action approving the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade set up at Geneva, which we have disapproved continuously, by putting this caveat in the appropriation bills and authorization bills—until that is done I think this item of \$600,000 is entirely illegal.

Mr. ROONEY. What this comes to is a matter of opinion. The distinguished gentleman from West Virginia and I are not always in accord on tariff matters. But is not the gentleman better off, taking the opposing position he does with regard to GAAT, to have this appropriation set out as a separate item entitled, "International Tariff Negotiations" apart from the appropriation for numerous international conferences and meetings, so that if the gentleman sought to strike out the entire paragraph on page 8, it would be so much easier for him at attempt to do so.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to agree with the gentleman that I think it was proper to bring this item out into the open. Here we are planning to send 162 members from various departments and agencies, to pay their living expenses and their entertainment expenses while they are in Geneva. Now they are coming out in the open with it and I think it might be a good time to question the legality of the appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. I should again like to point out to the gentleman that they requested \$900,000, which the committee reduced to \$600,000. But I want him to understand that by no means does this \$600,000 include the cost of the salaries of American representatives at that conference. There will be people from the Labor Department whose salaries will be paid out of Labor Department money.

Mr. BAILEY. And the Commerce Department.

Mr. ROONEY. And people will be there from the Commerce Department whose salaries will be paid out of Commerce Department funds. State Department salaries will be paid out of salaries and expenses. An amusing thing in connection with this request was an item for the purchase of four automobiles and the providing of four private chauffeurs to be at the beck and call of this delegation in the city of Geneva, Switzerland. The committee has disallowed funds for those four automobiles and the four chauffeurs.

Mr. BAILEY. And I think properly so. Now, just one more point and then I shall desist from my inquiry.

The gentleman suggests that I try to remedy this by some other means.

Mr. ROONEY. No; I did not make any suggestion to the gentleman at all.

Mr. BAILEY. I got that impression, at least.

Mr. ROONEY. Please do not get that impression, because I am going to defend the allowance by the committee of \$600,000 for this purpose. I think the committee properly operated on the patient when it cut him by one-third, from \$900,000 down to \$600,000. But these reciprocal trade agreements are the law of the land. There is definite authority under the law for sending a delegation to these tariff meetings.

Mr. BAILEY. But no authority to appropriate the money to pay the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, I think we have. The gentleman might test that by making a point of order.

Mr. BAILEY. I will take that under consideration.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I should like very much to call the attention of the distinguished gentleman from New York to section 207 which he discussed in his explanation of the bill and to ask him a question as to his interpretation and the interpretation of the committee about a situation which I will briefly explain.

Out in California, in Ventura County, at the present moment there is pending a condemnation procedure or, rather, a series of condemnation procedures, involving several thousand acres of land and several million dollars of property, all in relation to the condemnation necessary as a result of the Bureau of Reclamation Ventura River Dam, which is being built out there.

Several years ago now one of the Federal judges out there appointed three commissioners to hear these cases. It is my understanding that this matter is not completed, it is still in the process of being developed, and it is to be hoped fairly soon a settlement will be reached with these landowners or a decision made by the commissioners.

My question is this: Under these circumstances is it the intention of the committee that this prohibition in section 207 against the use of funds appropriated under this bill for compensation to commissioners is intended to cut off cases that are pending at the present time?

Mr. ROONEY. The committee action refers only to 1961 fiscal year funds. The gentleman previously discussed this with me. At that time I said to him that in this particular case, since the action has already been taken by the judge in California and the commissioners have already been appointed, that if they have performed certain duties, they are entitled to be paid a reasonable amount therefor by the Government for services prior to 1961.

It is the very case that the gentleman mentions which has brought about the action of the committee in inserting section 207 in the bill. This judge in the southern district of California has been the greatest contributor to the in-

crease in these costs. These land commissioners were never intended to serve except in highly unusual and rare cases. Instead of that, we find a practice developing, which has now alarmed not only the Department of Justice but also certain members of the judicial conference. The cost of these commissioners is expected to increase by \$80,000 due to the recent action of this certain judge in the southern district of California appointing three separate commissions of three members each for an indefinite period to consider condemnation matters in that district. We are going to have to get away from this. The taxpayers cannot afford it, the Government lawyers, the Attorney General, and his representatives, say we have to discontinue it, some members of the Federal judiciary agree with this, and the committee action is an attempt to discontinue this sort of thing in the future.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I am not for a moment questioning the judgment of the committee in laying down this general prohibition.

Here we have a situation where large sums have been spent, and the cases are pretty well along. To call it off at this stage and require the landowners to start all over again before a Federal judge would be a costly undertaking.

Mr. ROONEY. I have but very little time left, I must say to my distinguished friend from California, but I should think, as a lawyer, that if the commissioners have already been appointed and they have performed some service, they have a claim against the Government for those services, and their services have to be paid. The action that the committee seeks to prevent is the use of any 1961 funds or any funds in the future for this purpose.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MONAGAN. In connection with the item "Contributions to International Organizations," does that include an appropriation for financing the international refugee program?

Mr. ROONEY. No; it does not. That money is included, generally, in the foreign aid bill.

Mr. MONAGAN. What is the status of the construction of the Embassy building at Dublin at the present time?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, as far as I am personally concerned, they may go ahead any day with it. Sufficient funds for it have already been appropriated, and if the State Department wants the office building in Dublin on Elgin Road, they can proceed with the project.

Mr. MONAGAN. As far as this committee is concerned, there is no inhibition to the construction of this building?

Mr. ROONEY. There is none on my part.

Mr. MONAGAN. What about the alien property program? How long is that going to continue?

Mr. ROONEY. The alien property program as now constituted expires on June 30. It will then go into the Office

of the Attorney General as a part of the regular activities of the Attorney General's Office.

Mr. MONAGAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

(Mr. GRAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to congratulate the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, my good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the members of his committee for their diligent efforts and forthright action in the handling of the bill before us. The very able gentleman from New York and his committee can always be counted upon to closely scrutinize every item requested by the departments.

I particularly want to congratulate the committee for allowing a request for \$8,875,000 to complete construction on the maximum security prison near Marion, Ill. As you know \$1 million was provided by Congress last year to start the survey and planning work, site clearance, extension of utilities, and other necessary work preparatory to awarding the main contract for construction of this much needed institution. Mr. Chairman, the prison population has had another sharp increase and we see in the newspapers very often of new prison riots because of crowded conditions and antiquated facilities. So I think everyone will agree that the quicker we finish the new maximum security institution, the better.

Mr. Chairman, by allowing the full \$8,875,000 it will not be necessary to piecemeal the awarding of contracts that would unquestionably cost several million dollars more but instead announce for bids and award one contract for the entire plant. This is to be a modern institution that will attract worldwide interest and I feel confident that bidding will be keen and we will get a much needed Federal Prison for a very reasonable cost. I might add that the 1 million appropriated last year has been obligated and all the contracts were near or below estimates.

In closing, let me again thank this subcommittee headed by my good friend and highly capable chairman, Mr. ROONEY and the other members of the committee for their wisdom and understanding in allowing this item. I know when this institution has been completed and the Bureau of Prisons under the leadership of its very able Director, James V. Bennett, starts the arduous task of rehabilitating some of America's most hardened criminals, every Member of Congress will be proud of this accomplishment. If it is at all possible to return some of these almost irredeemable people to useful lives outside, this should be the place where it can happen. Thank you very much.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, in order that some of the record may be, shall I say, straightened out a little bit, I would like to make certain statements here that I think need to be made. I happen to be on the board of the Foreign Service Institute, and have been for a number of years. I have worked diligently in an effort to make that institute a thoroughly productive organization. Naturally, anything of that kind takes time to build up, but we have done some exceedingly interesting things, very worthwhile things. The board is made up of men of top caliber and capacity and reputation, and for the last 5 years extraordinary things have been done in the improvement of the training of foreign service officers.

First, I want to make just one brief statement. It has been brought to my attention several times by a member of your committee that the rent paid over there is exorbitant. I have inquired of GSA and I find that the Government is paying \$3.75 a square foot. The State Department is not responsible because these matters are handled by GSA, so I would suggest that it not be laid upon the already overburdened shoulders of the Department of State. As far as GSA can advise me, that is one of the lowest rents paid by any government office in the District. Various figures which they gave me are \$4.20, \$4.00, \$3.85, and \$4.56, for remodeled buildings.

The Institute moved into the Arlington Towers space. I understand that the people who own the building made the changes in it at their own expense. I can well believe that there may be some empty rooms. That is perfectly possible in any school; but I have not had the time to look up how many other organizations use those facilities. ICA has space there, and their people have classes there as well as other agencies of the Government.

In regard to the language teaching may I say that we looked very carefully into the possible economy that might be obtained from having languages taught in universities and found that it was not only not as economical but that in most of them they did not teach the kind of language work that is essential to a Foreign Service officer.

In the matter of the officer trained in Chinese, Mr. Chairman, may I say to the committee that the man in question is Chinese language trained and is an expert in Chinese affairs. He is in London, yes, and probably going to Hong Kong, so it is well for him to stop in London on the way. But a great deal of his present work consists of going to Warsaw where he is the interpreter for the Americans in the conversations that are going forward between the Red Chinese and ourselves. May I suggest that this is not an unimportant job.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to give you just a little rundown, if I may, of the number of students we have recently trained. During 1959 there were 9,267 students enrolled in training programs conducted by the Foreign Service Institute in the United States and overseas. Of this total 4,811, or 52 percent, were Department of State personnel; 4,456, or

48 percent, were enrolled from 25 other Federal agencies concerned with foreign affairs, in accordance with the authority given in the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The expanded effort which began in 1958, and only in 1958, to improve the foreign language capabilities of the Foreign Service was sustained in 1959. In 1958 a total of 1,981 State Department employees received language training. In 1959 the total was increased to 2,216. The scope of this effort during 1959 was further brought out by the following indicators:

Twenty-nine languages taught in Washington and 43 abroad.

One hundred and five full-time students in 21 hard languages for periods of 6 months to a year.

If you have ever done a full-time language study you will have some conception of what that means. You spend 24 hours a day of each day in that language, you literally live in that language.

Four hundred and forty-five full-time students in the five world languages for periods of from 12 to 16 weeks.

Three hundred and ten part-time students in Washington in 19 languages of whom 241 took instruction on their own time before working hours. That means about 7 o'clock in the morning.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-six part-time students as of June 30, 1959, at 164 posts training in 43 languages.

The result of this effort is beginning to become very evident. In March 1958 for example, it was estimated that only about 50 percent of the officers in the Foreign Service possessed a working knowledge of any foreign language. The results of language proficiency tests which are now mandatory for Foreign Service officers indicate that progress has been made in correcting this deficiency: currently 83.5 percent of the officers have at least a working knowledge of one or more foreign languages.

At the same time it should be noted, however, that only 60.1 percent of the officers have a minimum professional knowledge. Therefore, before any slackening in the amount of language training can safely be considered, further improvement in the level of language proficiency of the Service must still be made.

The full-time training goals for the current fiscal year have again been fixed by the Institute in collaboration with the Office of Personnel of the Department of State, which is responsible for all assignments including training, and with the Committee on Foreign Service Training, a group of senior operating officials appointed by the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration to advise on the training requirements of the Department. One major exception to the amount demanded is the hard language training objective. In 1959 there were 105 officers on full-time assignment to hard language training, and hard languages are those such as Russian, Swahili, Hindi, and some of those very difficult languages. This year there are 128 officers on assignment to hard language training. The increase is consistent with the Department's plan to overcome over the next 5 years, and we

need the 5 years, the deficit in officer proficiency in a number of the hard languages.

Two new functional programs were initiated in 1960 to meet recognized shortages in labor and administration. Four Foreign Service officers have been assigned to this program for a full year. During this time they will receive training assignments with several agencies of the Government responsible for labor affairs and with selected labor unions, supplemented by academic work at a local university. The other new development is the assignment of two officers to universities for a full academic year of study in the field of advanced public administration and management.

The House committee also was concerned with the high cost of teaching certain languages to employees and directed the Department to ascertain if these languages could not be more ably and economically taught in existing, reputable educational institutions. That has been very carefully gone into. We, in the Institute, believe, and I speak as a member of the board of that organization, that universities cannot teach the kind of language in the time allowed that is needed by the Foreign Service officers. Possibly they will adjust their training because the schools today are being forced to begin teaching languages again, so that they will become a part of the background and the capacities of all of our young people. The results of the survey undertaken indicate that none of the universities or commercial schools has quoted a cost for comparable training below the cost of training by the Institute.

The major expansion which we are proposing over there, which we hope we will be able to put into effect, is the hard language training. The Department initiated and expanded hard language training in 1960 and is going on with it from 1960 to 1964.

There is another thing which we are hoping very much will happen as universities and schools throughout the country recognize their responsibility in the teaching of language to Americans. We Americans have been entirely too isolated in our attitude toward languages. We are hoping that in a very few years we shall be able to say to all applicants for State Department Foreign Service positions that they must speak one of the soft languages, that they must be proficient in them. That will mean a very great advantage to the Service. At the moment we cannot do that as some of the best applicants we have were missing the skill in the soft languages—French, German, Italian, and Spanish. They did not have what we anticipated as very necessary and what we hope to make possible. But once the emphasis upon languages begins to be felt everywhere we shall hope to make this a qualification for application to the Foreign Service.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should first like to agree with the gentlewoman that this is a highly unusual school. It is the sort

of school we just do not understand—at least those of us who believe in our Foreign Service officers knowing something about languages. The gentlewoman realizes, does she not, that the Congress has increased year after year the funds for the training of personnel in foreign languages. Is that correct?

Mrs. BOLTON. Oh, indeed, it is.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course it is. And the committee is entirely in accord with our people having these languages, but would not the gentlewoman say that it is a highly unusual school that has 60 out of 100 classrooms closed between the hours of 9 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon? Further, is it not a highly unusual school that when the investigators made visits between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, 95 percent of the classroom space remained vacant? Further, is it not a highly unusual school that has never flunked a student?

Mrs. BOLTON. The gentleman is very clear in his questioning—may I say it is a highly unusual school and thank heavens we have it. As to the fact that some of the rooms are empty—is the gentleman quite sure that all the rooms are used by the Foreign Service because some of the rooms are used by other departments.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I can do no more than to call the attention of the gentlewoman to page 649, I believe it was—

Mrs. BOLTON. Yes; I have read that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. I would call the attention of the gentlewoman to pages 649 and 650 of the printed hearings in which they admitted that these things were so.

Mrs. BOLTON. Naturally, they would not say that they were not so if they were.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield.

Mr. LINDSAY. I do not know whether the gentlewoman from Ohio can answer the question or not, but we all recognize, I am sure, that the question of language training is of utmost importance and that the Foreign Service Institute is a vital factor in this program. What I am trying to understand is—has the Department of State made a request for an additional budget appropriation directly affecting language study programs which request was not granted by the subcommittee?

Mrs. BOLTON. No, sir; as far as I know, they have been granted. I think the difficulty arises from the understanding that people have as to what is supposed to be taught under this program.

Mr. LINDSAY. I see. What I am trying to determine is whether the gentlewoman is making the point that a budgetary request had been denied or that a cut had been made which should be restored, perhaps, in order to enable the Department of State to go forward on this language training program.

Mrs. BOLTON. Of course, being a member of that board, I would like to see more money appropriated, but that does not affect the situation at the moment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman 1 additional minute.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BOLTON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to call the attention of the distinguished and highly capable gentlewoman from Ohio to the fact that as to the FSO-6, this very important fellow, the student in Chinese that they sent to London, according to the printed hearings, they had not the slightest intention of locating him in Hong Kong at all; and this business of him having something to do with relations with the Red Chinese in London or in Poland was an afterthought, because they could not justify such a thing before the subcommittee.

Mrs. BOLTON. Of course, Mr. Chairman, I must say that I have more confidence than the gentleman from New York appears to have in the judgment of the people who are involved.

I am sorry I do not have the time to take up some of the questions bearing on the matter of foreign buildings which I would very much have liked to discuss, and I regret it is not possible in the time that has been allotted to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I want to commend the committee and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] in particular for spreading on the record of the hearings some of the facts of life about the Department of State and the innumerable international organizations and missions.

I also want to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB] for aiding in making one of the most complete hearing records in connection with the State Department, USIA, the Judiciary, and other agencies.

In this connection I want especially to commend the committee for the pressure it applied to the State Department, International Cooperation Administration, and others, that effected a savings of \$267,377 in the crating and warehousing of personal effects of employees who roam back and forth from the United States to all corners of the world. This has resulted in a saving of more than half a million dollars when spread to other agencies, but the incredible part of this deal is why the State Department, ICA, and others had to be forced to these economy measures. Now it is revealed through competitive bids in the matter of crating and warehousing of personal effects, that the Federal and Security Storage Companies, which previously had a virtual monopoly, were 100 percent higher than the present costs for the same services.

I notice the committee had an almost impossible task of trying to find out the

actual costs of language training at the Foreign Service Institute which was established in the Arlington Towers Apartments just across the Potomac. The committee did establish that last year a large number of students trained in languages were sent to countries where the languages are of little or no use. And the committee has revealed to the public for what I believe is the first time, that the cost of the language training school that was operated at Nice, on the French Riviera, and described in some quarters as a "rest home," was \$16,618 per student man-year. It is also indicated that to add further glow to this training on the Riviera the Government supplied the trainees with wine.

But back to the Foreign Service Institute. It is indicated that for one period there were four students studying the Serbian-Croatian language under three instructors who were paid \$2 and \$3 per hour.

And the record further shows, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has already stated, that 694 dependents of those stationed overseas have been given language training without the slightest authority in law for spending Federal funds for such purpose.

My question is did the committee grant the Foreign Service Institute the same amount of money it had last year, and if so, why?

Mr. ROONEY. No. The committee left the amount in the hands of the Secretary of State to allocate a reasonable amount to this purpose in view of the testimony adduced during the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman that situations of this kind will never be corrected with a slap on the wrist. The only language that these people seem to understand is a substantial cut in the appropriations for a year or until such time as it takes to convince them that Congress means business. In this case of the Foreign Service Institute, the man most responsible appears to be Harold B. Hoskins, Director of that Institute, who knew he did not have authority for spending the money to send 694 dependents to language-training schools in foreign countries. He ought to be fired, and Secretary of State Herter will be derelict in his duty if he fails to remove him immediately.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. Do I understand the gentleman feels that \$2.25 an hour is too much to pay somebody to teach the Serbian-Croatian language?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, when there are three instructors for four students.

Mr. HAYS. Presumably there is only one teaching at a time.

Mr. GROSS. I do not presume that to be the fact.

Mr. HAYS. Coal heavers in my district get \$3 an hour.

Mr. GROSS. Let us turn now for a brief look at the hiring of consultants in the State Department, and let me add at the outset that I am sick and tired of almost every department and agency,

with the number of Government employees steadily increasing, hiring people to do the work foreign service and classification act employees ought to be doing.

I am unable to determine from the bill or from the hearings how much money is to be appropriated for the hiring of individual and institutional consultants. I note in the hearings one list of individual consultants who have been paid many thousands of dollars on a per diem and travel basis. And among the institutional contractors, peddling a lot of consulting service to the Government is Johns Hopkins University, whose president is Mr. Milton Eisenhower. I get the impression from reading the hearings that travel expense in connection with these consultants in the State Department alone runs to about \$200,000 a year.

I note on page 366 of the hearings some interesting information. I also note on page 367 of the hearings that the State Department apparently failed to comply with the specific request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] the subcommittee chairman.

I wonder if someone on the committee would tell the House approximately how much this bill provides for the pay of so-called consultants and whether about \$200,000 will be made available for travel all over the world of these consultants who all too often are only propagandists for larger foreign handout programs?

I note on page 366 of the hearings figures such as these: a Dr. Alexander Stoehr from the Bernice P. Bishop Museum upon Little Hawaii, who drew down \$1,515.34 as salary and \$4,211.81 for travel.

Marian Anderson, an alternate representative on the U.S. delegation to the 13th General Assembly of the United Nations, got \$6,903.62 as salary and \$889.20 for travel.

Here is an alternate representative to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall, who got \$571.91 and drew down \$2,043.94 for travel.

There are a number of others on this page.

I notice on page 367, despite the chairman's insistence, that the per diem paid consultants under the title "International Educational Exchange Activities Appropriation," not a single one has listed the per diem compensation. They listed their travel, but not per diem compensation. I wonder if somebody on the committee could tell the House how much approximately this bill provides for the pay of consultants.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is looking at details of the International Educational Exchange Activities appropriation on page 367 of the printed hearings. I take the printed presentation to indicate that there was no money spent for salaries, but that the sum of \$21,471 was spent for travel, and I consider this to be an honest and full compliance with the request of the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Certainly it is, if that is the story.

Mr. ROONEY. If that is the fact, and to this moment I do not have any reason to suspect that they are submitting false information and that salaries were paid but not included in the chart.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say they were submitting false information.

Mr. ROONEY. If the consultants were paid no salary they would have no figure to insert.

Mr. GROSS. That is right, but in that case they might well have noted the fact that they were not paid a per diem. Does not the gentleman think that would have been reasonable?

Mr. ROONEY. There is a blank after each name in the column headed "Salary"—in fact, all of the these names are a total blank for salary—there is \$21,471 for travel, and then a total of the figures for travel and for salary in the entire Department of State.

Mr. GROSS. Let us test it and see whether they got anything.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure if the gentleman were to communicate with the Department they would advise him promptly.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure they will, too. I intend to find out, and I am sure the gentleman will find out.

Now, I want to again commend the committee for laying on the record the near scandalous situation that apparently exists with respect to the foreign exchange student program. I did not realize until I read the hearings that American taxpayers are paying foreign student leaders \$17 per day and foreign students \$6 to \$8 per day, plus their transportation, and it is my understanding that tuition and other expenses are being paid on top of that. As Mr. ROONEY has well stated, the purpose of this program is to educate foreign students and send them back to their countries to practice their professions and spread the gospel of this Republic. Yet the evidence clearly shows that all too few of them are returning to their home countries and the administration of these programs is so scattered that no one department or agency seems to care very much about what is taking place. That was not the intent of Congress and this entire student-exchange program ought to be suspended temporarily until a clear line of authority is put into effect. There must be an immediate end to the education of foreign students who have no thought of returning to their home countries.

We have with us in this bill another waste of more than a million dollars in connection with missions to international organizations. This includes \$30,000 each or a total of \$90,000 for the Interparliamentary Union, NATO Parliamentary Conference, and the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group—three of the best junketing outfits yet devised by Members of Congress. If anyone can tell me of any accomplishment that has resulted from these expenditures except to provide Members of Congress, their wives, and others with free junkets to foreign countries I will be glad to hear about it. And remember,

the appropriations to be made here are only part of the total bill, for in many instances the Military Air Transport Service has provided the planes that ferried the freeloaders to the far corners of the earth. I remember one report of the Interparliamentary Union junket to Vienna which emphasized the great pleasure that was derived by the Members of Congress and their companions from the boat ride that was given them on the blue Danube.

This year I came across something which I had not previously noticed—the U.S. resident delegation for international organizations in Geneva, Switzerland, which cost around \$300,000 last year and probably is down for the same amount in this bill. It seems there are so many American missions floating in and out of Geneva that it takes a super-duper mission to hold the hands of all the rest.

Speaking of Geneva, Switzerland, it was with more than passing interest that I read on page 1070 of the hearings of the insistence by the State Department that it be given \$8,000 for entertainment in behalf of tariff negotiations, and this is the way the money would be spent: a dinner for 40 people at \$7.50 a head; another for 20 people at \$7.50 a head; a luncheon for 500 persons at \$5 apiece; cocktail parties for 400 persons, divided into groups of 10 to 20, at \$3 a head; another so-called working luncheon for 500 persons at \$5 apiece, and a reception for all delegations—approximately 800 persons—at \$4 a head. I may have missed one or two of the proposed whing-dings, but what I have just related from the hearings ought to be enough to provide an idea of what it is supposed to take by way of food and liquor at a GATT conference in Geneva to induce our so-called foreign friends to continue their drive for ever lower U.S. tariffs so they can continue to flood us with their imports and wreck American agriculture and labor.

This ought to be a good time and place in this discussion to mention the \$835,000 contained in the bill to provide the State Department with a year's supply of entertainment and liquor. In the State Department this is known as the "representation allowance." In other areas in which the internationalists operate it is known as "hospitality," and in still other areas it has been ferreted out of hiding in "salaries and allowances."

In any event there is firewater in almost any direction you care to look in the funds sought to keep the international merry-go-round in operation.

For instance, the outfit with the glorified title of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—UNESCO—asked for a "hospitality" fund of \$36,245 for next year. It might be added that the latest report shows that some 40 foreign countries are in arrears by more than \$4 million in their contributions to UNESCO, but apparently the liquor will flow whether their debts are paid or not.

Another example of how this booze business operates is gleaned from the hearings concerning the International

Atomic Energy Agency. The chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], had before him a request for \$7,500 for "hospitality" for that agency but earlier he had been given a figure of \$22,500 for the same purpose. When he finally hammered the facts out of Deputy Assistant Secretary Henderson he found that the other \$15,000 was "included in the amount for salaries and wages in the form of allowances."

In response to further questioning by Mr. ROONEY, Secretary Henderson finally admitted that an American taxpayer would have a tough time finding out how much entertaining was going on.

Just to keep the record straight, the State Department requested—and it was apparently approved by the budget—that no less than \$355,043 be provided for entertainment and liquor for United States missions to international organizations. Add to this the \$835,000 which the State Department allots to its embassies for its own use in Washington and it appears that fiscal 1961 will be a good year for the guzzlers if not for the Americans who pay the bills.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I will be glad to.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to correct the RECORD, if I may. The gentleman, I believe, mentioned the figure of \$355,000 for liquor and entertainment for American missions to international organizations.

Mr. GROSS. It is \$355,043.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure there is a mistake.

Mr. GROSS. No; I do not think there is any mistake. The gentleman will find this information in his hearings.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the page?

Mr. GROSS. I do not have the page number at the moment, but I will be glad to search it out for the gentleman later.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe that refers to an answer somebody from the department made, which was not correct, which would indicate that this was the amount of money for American missions to international organizations entertainment. Actually it is the total for entertainment, hospitality, or what have you, of all international organizations from U.N. down, not for the American missions thereto.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I said.

Mr. ROONEY. I understood the gentleman to say this was for American missions.

Mr. GROSS. I did say that it was for U.S. missions, and if I am wrong I will correct the RECORD and make it all missions to international organizations. The gentleman does not dispute that we will put up most of the money for this additional liquor fund, does he, since we pay the big end of the bills for all international organizations?

Mr. ROONEY. I very often think that we put up too much of it, and I deplore the fact that this administration has gone along in building up and building up these costs. They do not seem to be able to do anything about it.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I will say to the gentleman I will give him an opportu-

nity later on. I will offer an amendment to cut the State Department liquor fund.

Mr. ROONEY. But, I, as chairman of the committee, will have to oppose it. The committee has cut the item sufficiently.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman will do just that.

I want to return for a minute or two to UNESCO, whose new international headquarters in Paris has been described as "a \$3 million modernistic palace, featuring a 400-square-foot Picasso mural which exposes the world's largest navel on a reclining figure of undeterminable sex."

This organization continues its drive for world government, a drive that received a big boost from Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower when he was Chairman of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Let me quote briefly from one of the speeches by Milton Eisenhower in which he said:

Every member of the United Nations has accepted, in theory, the principle that the United Nations must be able to impose military sanctions in order to keep the peace—which is to say that every member is committed in theory to the sacrifice of individual sovereignty of the group. * * * But even the theoretical commitment to limited sovereignty marks, I think, a considerable advance in our progress toward effective and orderly world government.

Now we find the promoters of UNESCO telling this appropriations subcommittee that "It seems imperative, in the year ahead, to do more than we have in the past to tell the UNESCO story to the American public."

Despite the millions already spent on this organization and the fact that the UNESCO propaganda staff is constantly issuing publicity releases for the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, the State Department, through its new bureau for the coordination of international education and cultural relations, sought to obtain additional funds to carry on the campaign of selling the United States down the river and into the unholy state of world government.

Mr. Chairman, this appropriation for the State Department and innumerable international commissions, missions, and bureaus calls for the spending next year of \$224 million. That is \$1½ million more than was spent for the same purpose last year, and it comes at a time when this Government ought to be cutting expenditures rather than increasing them.

I give the appropriations committee credit for a cut of some \$24 million below what the administration requested, but that is paper economy. The real economy that the country must have is reductions in spending as compared with the previous year.

I have no intention of supporting this bill. It ought to be cut several million dollars below the figures which we have before us.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today in the consideration of this bill we have heard a great deal of criticism of the State Department, of USIA, and other agencies in-

cluded in the bill. I suppose it is rather natural, after hearings of this kind, where searching inquiry is made of the conduct of the agencies, that these matters are highlighted.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we would be amiss if, in the consideration of these bills, all of the comments were critical because, of course, in these hearings we do not always bring out those things for which the various agencies, the State Department or USIA and others, could be complimented.

It would seem to me that we should pay a tribute to many fine Americans all over the world who are working hard to preserve the peace, who are bringing to the peoples of the world the American way of life, people who have devoted themselves to trying to carry out the policies of this administration, of President Eisenhower, so that we may have world peace. There are many, as I have said before, and I repeat today, among those people, who are doing magnificent jobs in our State Department throughout the world. And among those are many who have been with the State Department for more than 8 years, who were there under previous administrations. We have many people who have made great contributions to this Nation and I do not believe we should let this day go by without paying tribute to those who have contributed so much to our Nation and who receive so little credit for what they do.

Mr. Chairman, as I say, in these hearings we are critical. We try to find places where we may be able to save for the American taxpayer. But I would not want the day to go by without saying that we have thousands of fine Americans in these agencies, in these departments, working for the best interests of our Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to review some of this testimony because I think it is important. Some of it has already been covered. But with regard to the matter of the Foreign Language Institute across the river, where the rent is \$3.75 a square foot in this garage, and with respect to which something has been said that it was pretty cheap, I think \$3.75 a square foot for garage space is more than any Member of this Congress would pay. So we are using garage space at \$3.75 a square foot, and that is high rent for these empty classrooms.

May I say further on the question of foreign languages that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the chairman of our subcommittee, has rightly said that every member of this subcommittee believes we should be teaching foreign languages and believes the Foreign Service officers should have foreign languages. We have urged at times that we try to find other areas where we can do it more cheaply. It is amazing to me that the Assistant Under Secretary of State, Mr. Loy Henderson, in his testimony had this to say:

The Department hopes to be able to carry on its foreign language training program in such manner that in spite of the generally inadequate foreign language training offered by our national education system, our Foreign Service will eventually become the

most accomplished Foreign Service in the world.

We hope it will, too. But I pointed out to the Secretary that he had made quite an indictment against the colleges and other schools of this country in saying they were inadequate and could not properly teach foreign languages. This was his answer to me when I said he was making quite an indictment of our national educational system. He said:

I intend it to be.

So here instead of trying to find out whether we can do it more cheaply at Harvard, Yale, in the Carolinas, in the State of Michigan, at Northwestern—I could go around the floor of this House and have suggested many other fine colleges, and may I say Ohio State, where they have fine language classes—here is that indictment that we do not teach properly in this country.

But let me point out this fact, Mr. Chairman, that if this is true we have made some terrible mistakes. Just within the past few days or few weeks we appropriated money in the bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for these loan funds. There is more than \$20 million in that bill to provide scholarships to send people to learn languages in these colleges that the State Department says do not know how to teach them, and for other grants and payments directly connected with teaching foreign languages.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Is it or is it not true that the courses in the Institute are far more concentrated than the language courses are in the universities?

Mr. BOW. Yes; I think that is right. I would say so.

Mr. JONAS. I would think that a person from the State Department in the Foreign Service who is trying to learn a foreign language could do so much more quickly at the Institute than he could by attending a university where the course would be extended throughout a semester.

Mr. BOW. That is the point the committee has made and the point I feel the State Department has failed to carry out, that they have failed to try to work with these colleges to establish these courses within the confines of a college or a university where these courses can be handled in that same manner, where they are prepared to do it probably at a much smaller cost than they can do it down here at this very expensive school where time and classrooms are being wasted.

Mr. JONAS. Would they not have to put in a very accelerated and concentrated course?

Mr. BOW. Perhaps they would. I hope this will be checked on. I hope the State Department in connection with the Spanish language will consider the University of Puerto Rico. Here is a fine university, in an area of the United States where Spanish is the language. People could live in a Spanish-speaking area. This would be a place where we

might be able to have very good training, if they will do it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. In connection with the colloquy just had with the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, may I point out that included in the investigators' report, part of which is printed at page 696 of the hearings, we have this statement by these impartial investigators:

Eight universities and two commercial language schools contacted by the staff are interested in training Government employees. The methods of training at the universities, with one exception, are the same as at FSI—

Meaning the Foreign Service Institute.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. I would say to the gentleman, I have a little experience personally and Ohio State could teach French just as well as they can at the FSI. They may not be able to do it as intensively because normally it is spread over a longer period of time, but I believe if proper negotiations were made, perhaps not with Ohio State, but with certain universities, something could be accomplished in many languages. I am not so sure about the so-called hard languages.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is right so far as the hard languages are concerned. It is much more difficult to teach them here. I believe in teaching the languages in the area where they are used, and that could be done at a savings of thousands of dollars of the American taxpayers' money.

Mr. HAYS. There is a myth abroad that languages cannot be taught in the universities. I studied French more than 20 years ago at Ohio State, and thought that I did not know how to speak it until I had an opportunity one time in France to speak it and I was amazed to find out that they could understand me. I was not perfect, but they knew what I was talking about. And as to the rent over there, I would like to agree with the gentleman, if he will continue to yield, that it is too high. And, again, speaking from personal experience, because I used to rent garage space over there, and I think the space was about 25 feet long and 8 feet wide, which would be 200 square feet for which I paid \$90 a year or about \$40 and some cents a square foot.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. May I make it clear at the outset that I am not defending this situation at all. The purpose of my question is to find out some information that will help me to understand the situation better. But, with respect to sending students to Puerto Rico, of course, they have a fine university there, but I do not want to run the risk of compounding the extravagance that we have been criticising in the south of France. I am afraid if we send many students to Puerto Rico, next year the committee

will be here denouncing the department for sending them on a junket to some foreign university.

Mr. BOW. Of course, I will say to the gentleman that the question of the language school at Nice was not as to whether they were being sent to a university, but to the Villa Warden, which is one of the most beautiful estates in Nice, which was owned by the Department of State, but which has since been sold. I would certainly not approve of that. But, I do believe it is well sometimes to have the students study in an area where the language is spoken. I propose that merely as a suggestion as to what the Department of State might do.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield once again before we leave this subject?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out further reliable comment made at the same page in the printed hearings as follows:

Five members of FSI's linguistic staff who also taught the intensive method at universities are of the opinion little difference exists between FSI and university methods of training except perhaps in length of courses or supervision—

Meaning there are more supervisors at the Foreign Service Institute.

Mr. BOW. And so far as the Chinese student is concerned, may I point out that page 622 of our printed hearings shows there is absolutely nothing said about the gentleman going to Hong Kong. Mr. Brown said he probably would have gotten more Chinese in Hong Kong but there is nothing which said he was on his way to Hong Kong. The only thing in the record about anybody going to Hong Kong from the Foreign Service Institute was about a graduate in French. So here we have the man who graduated in the Chinese language being sent to London, and the man who had been graduated in French being sent to Hong Kong where they speak Chinese. This is the type of thing that just does not make sense to the committee.

I am going to move on from the foreign language school. May I suggest to the gentleman from New York, my chairman has raised some question about the \$53 million State Department Building, probably because it cost \$53 million, and that is one reason why we have this expensive furniture. I hope that does not become a criterion as to why we should buy expensive furniture. The House of Representatives is building a \$69 million building. What they put on the roof of this building would be pretty expensive furniture. So I do not think we should take that amount into consideration.

Now, on USIA, they have a very important mission to fill. I think they have done an excellent job in some areas. But may I point out one thing that disturbed me in these hearings, and I think it would disturb other Members of Congress. In my questioning "What does Radio Moscow do?" and "What does the Voice of America do?" so that we could make a comparison, I said, "Where is there an area in the world that we can

get a broadcast for the same date and translated into English and compare it?" After some thought it was decided we could take them from Iran. So I asked them to get them both for a particular day. I said "Let us take any day." I think it was March 6. So they got them for us and they are in the hearings. Much to my surprise, in reading the broadcasts I find that was the day that Mr. Khrushchev had landed at Kabul in Afghanistan. The Voice of America said that Mr. Khrushchev had landed at Kabul in Afghanistan and that he was enthusiastically greeted by a half million visitors. Enthusiastically greeted by a half million. That was the Voice of America.

But what did Radio Moscow say? They said he was warmly greeted by thousands. Our broadcast said "a half million enthusiastically." Their broadcast said "warmly greeted by thousands."

The next item in the Voice of America was that on the arrival of President Eisenhower in Uruguay. The Voice of America said he was greeted by some thousands, but on his way into the city there were demonstrations and tear gas was used and the President had to get the tear gas out of his eyes. Most of the broadcast went to the demonstrations against the President of the United States. What did Radio Moscow say about it? Absolutely nothing. So, if the people of Iran were listening only to radio for their news, they would have known from our broadcasts about the demonstrations against the President, not from Moscow Radio. They would have been told by their radio that he was greeted by a half million instead of thousands. Those are the types of things that worry you when you sit on an appropriation committee in an area where you feel there is an important function to be done.

Then another thing that startled me was when I read the broadcast on Abraham Lincoln. The high point was that when Lincoln was elected President of the United States he received congratulations and they named one person who congratulated him, and that was Karl Marx.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. What does the Director say in explanation of this type of broadcasting?

Mr. BOW. I will say that the Director was as concerned about it as we were. He had not seen it. I cannot take the time to look at the hearings now, but this is the type of thing that disturbs your committee.

Mr. JONAS. It disturbs me, and I am wondering what steps we can take to cure it.

Mr. BOW. I wish I could bring in all the broadcasts. I am sure I could also show you some of the fine things the agency has been doing. I do not want anything I am saying here to be interpreted as saying I am condemning; I am simply pointing out that these are the things we must deal with and that

disturb the committee when it comes to this bill.

Now I would like before closing to discuss one other matter, and that has to do, I will say to my colleagues, with an area which I do not like to enter because one of the greatest institutions for the preservation of our rights in this Nation is our judiciary. I have always objected to those who stepped over the line in our separation of government and became critical of another branch of government. But I have been disturbed, and I should like to call the committee's attention to the hearings starting on page 154 of the small book of hearings on the judiciary where it relates to the travel of judges. We hear so much at times about the travel and junkets of Members of Congress, but I think we ought to take a look at this, it has occurred to me, because senior judges and acting judges are spending a lot of money traveling all over the country trying cases. I point out to you, however, that one of the most congested districts in the entire United States is the southern district of New York. They tell us they need more judges there. In our hearings we are told stories about their great congested dockets, but let me say to you that they have time to travel to California and try cases out in California; and, lo and behold, around theater season—I do not know what season it is there, but anyway around theater season—and we are into the fifth season now, I think—at least there is a theater season in New York, and lo and behold, the California judges around that season find time to go to New York to try cases.

And in the springtime in Carolina. I am telling you they should not be a case behind in their dockets in the Carolinas, because in the springtime you will find, if you look at the record, the number of Federal judges who go down there in the balmy beautiful spring.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. COHELAN. I am sure the gentleman does not mean by his remarks that there is not a great backlog of cases in California.

Mr. BOW. No, I do not mean that; but the point I am making is—I do not like to say this—but the judges in California find time to travel to these other areas. I think they should be back home trying their own cases. I am looking at the hearings hurriedly, but if you take time to go through them you will find where a certain judge spent 114 or 115 days in one area, and if you take the trouble to look at the actual time spent in trial during his stay in the area I think you will see it is proper that we begin to take a look at this item.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I shall be delighted to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Of course, the seasons are so fine, and the scenery is so grand, and the people are so hospitable in North Carolina that I do not blame these judges from other parts of the country desiring to be sent down there to try

cases. But there is one point I wish the gentleman would clarify for the benefit of the Members: What is the current per diem in addition to travel of these judges holding court away from their home jurisdiction?

Mr. BOW. I think it is \$25 a day in addition to their transportation; and you will find in this table that they take their secretaries, their criers, their law clerks along with them. I have just gotten a little weary of some of our friends and colleagues talking about the junkets of Congress.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to know that this subcommittee has delved into this problem, and I think it serves a very good public purpose to have it written in the RECORD. I should like to ask the gentleman from Ohio this question: Who requests the assignment of these judges from one district or one circuit to another?

Mr. BOW. I am advised that is done through the administrative office of the courts. The assignments are made there. I could not say to the gentleman specifically who has made the request in the cases I have outlined. I have been told in some areas certain judges will request that they be assigned to other areas.

I regret to say to the gentleman from Ohio, the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, that we did not delve that far into this. We will do it in hearings at a later date. I am sure his committee will now become interested in these judge bills that we have up; that they will become interested in the question of active judges leaving their districts when they are claiming they are so far behind.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I want to again compliment the gentleman from Ohio and his subcommittee for alerting us to this condition which I do not think serves too good a purpose. In view of the fact that we have been requested, that is, the Committee on the Judiciary, to provide from 40 to 60 additional Federal judges in this session of Congress, it is well that this matter come to light at this time and I hope the committee will continue to furnish this evidence.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Am I justified in assuming that the gentleman is conveying to the Members of the House that we ought to be very careful in passing any bill increasing Federal judgeships?

Mr. BOW. I am conveying that we ought to take a good look at the way they are leaving their districts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I mean, in increasing the number of judges.

Mr. BOW. I understand that. We ought to take a good look at it.

Mr. McCORMACK. As majority leader, I assure the gentleman we are going to take a long look at it.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I am happy to note that the majority leader is going to take that look. We have been at-

tempting to take that kind of look for nigh on to 14 months.

Mr. BOW. I think it would be proper to say that in a matter as important as the creation of new judgeships, both the majority leader and the minority leader, as well as every Member of the House, should take a good look because it is obvious that every Member of Congress will have to be convinced after taking a good look.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I trust that in his remarks with reference to State Department expenditures, in which he mentioned Miss Marian Anderson, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] did not intend criticism of this great American and world-renowned artist.

Miss Anderson's 1957 State Department tour of 13 Far Eastern countries, during which she gave 24 concerts in the period of 2 months, 20 of them in such major cities as Hong Kong and New Delhi, will not soon be forgotten, either by millions of our friends there or by Americans who saw the record of her tour in the CBS television presentation, "Lady From Philadelphia."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the able presentation of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] in which there was included reference to certain broadcasts, both of Radio Moscow and the Voice of America, with regard to Iran, brought to my mind the fact that we had before us the broadcast service of the U.S. Information Agency, the so-called Voice of America, and we asked them to bring up the scripts of the broadcasts which had been delivered on September 15, 1959, the first day of the visit of Khrushchev to this country.

At page 4 of the 8 a.m. roundup of that date, a very important time, incidentally, in the broadcast day, we found that the following language had been X'd out in the account of the Khrushchev visit to the United States:

There have been protest demonstrations in several American cities over the Khrushchev visit. These have included silent parades with marchers displaying black armbands and funeral crepe in memory of victims of Communist oppression. In many churches, special prayers were said.

I immediately sought to inquire why it was that such facts were deleted from the broadcast, and particularly of the broadcast to people behind the Iron Curtain. The following colloquy ensued:

Mr. ROONEY. What does this page we're looking at indicate to you?

Mr. LOOMIS. I believe that indicates—

Mr. ROONEY. What language?

Mr. LOOMIS. I believe that appeared—I know that appeared—on the central news file as optional. I believe the X's indicate that optional paragraph was not carried in the Russian language as of that date.

Mr. ROONEY. Why not?

It was the fact, was it not—and I assume you would be interested in broadcasting the truth—that there were protest demonstrations by several American citizens over the Khrushchev visit?

Mr. LOOMIS. Yes, sir; that is the fact.

Mr. ROONEY. And it was the fact that these included silent parades with marchers dis-

playing black armbands and funeral crepe in memory of victims of Communist oppression?

Mr. LOOMIS. That is also a fact.

Mr. ROONEY. And it was a fact that in many churches special prayers were said?

Mr. LOOMIS. That is also a fact.

Mr. ROONEY. Can you conceive why we shouldn't broadcast these truths to the Russian people? And rebroadcast them hour after hour?

Mr. LOOMIS. One of the problems, Mr. Chairman, in the Russian broadcast are that the translation of English into Russian, you find that it takes 25 percent more space to say in the Russian language what you say in the English language. So that whenever you take a central script written in English, you will have to reduce about 25 percent of it to stay within the program time.

This requires constant editorial judgment. It is one of our most difficult problems which we face constantly.

Mr. ROONEY. Wasn't it more important to broadcast these truths to the Russian people behind the Iron Curtain than a great many of the other items?—and I hand you your file.

Wasn't this the nub of the whole thing? This was the most important news of all—the fact that there were protest demonstrations and that there were silent parades with marchers displaying black armbands and funeral crepe in memory of the victims of Communist oppression, and that in many churches special prayers were said.

This went on all over America; didn't it?

Mr. LOOMIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. There were church services at the time of the Khrushchev visit, praying for the deliverance of the Russian people. Isn't that correct?

Mr. LOOMIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Why wasn't that used in Russia, regardless of whether it took 25 percent more time or space?

Mr. LOOMIS. I can check with the desk people who made the translation.

I can only say it must have been the judgment of the editor at that time, in view of the other material in the news file. Some days news is very plentiful; other days it is scarce. It is a difficult judgment.

This is the problem which we are living with all the time—how to make these editorial judgments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), \$835,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 4, line 8, strike out the figure "\$835,000" and insert "\$400,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, before I speak to the amendment, I should like to call the attention of the gentleman from New York to page 940 of the hearings in connection with the statement that I made a while ago with respect to an additional hospitality and liquor allowance, and quoting from page 940 I read:

Mr. ROONEY. No; I mean with regard to U.S. missions to all international organizations.

Mr. HENDERSON. No, sir. * * * The total of their representation amounts within those budgets comes to \$355,043.

I do not believe I will change my remarks, since the question was asked as to how much is being spent on entertainment by U.S. missions. Those were the words I used in my statement.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will kindly yield, the gentleman may fairly make that conclusion, because the question and answer were mixed up; one did not understand the other. But I assure the gentleman that there is no such sum as \$355,043 for American missions to international organizations entertainment. This figure represents the total for all the countries of the world that belong to these international organizations, for hospitality, entertainment, and so forth. I thought the gentleman understood that.

Mr. GROSS. I do not understand that and that is not what the hearing record shows. I am relying on the hearing record, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will yield for a moment further, so as to get this clear—and if the gentleman does not have sufficient time to discuss his amendment, I shall ask unanimous consent that he be granted additional time—let me quote from the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY.

Mr. HENDERSON. You mean with regard to U.S. mission to the U.N.?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I mean with regard to U.S. missions to all international organizations. This figure could not be right.

Both of us are mixed up. So, referring to the figure \$355,043 previously given I say to him,

This figure could not be right.

Mr. HENDERSON. No, sir; we have a breakdown for those organizations whose annual budgets are in excess of \$500,000.

The total of their representation amounts within those budgets comes to \$355,043.

Those are printed in the record, the budgets of those organizations.

The total of their representation amounts within those budgets comes to \$355,043.

Mr. ROONEY. It is quite a bill; is it not?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to argue the point any longer. Cut it as thick or thin as you want, we are putting up most of the money. If they are spending \$355,043 for entertainment and liquor, all international organizations of which we are members, we are putting up the bulk of the money. So I shall leave it right there.

With reference to my amendment, I would have offered an amendment to strike the entire \$835,000, but I am well aware that probably would not be accepted. We have here a situation that has been going on for some years and, as with a narcotic addict, you do not want to take all of the dope away at one time. So I am willing to cut this item down to size and save the taxpayers \$435,000. And you cannot make such a saving every 15 minutes around here.

The State Department can get along very well with \$400,000 for liquor and entertainment next year. I believe the gentleman from New York will agree with that and I hope that he will accept this amendment in the interest of saving the taxpayers some money.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman understand that this item as for expenses incurred in pursuance of the following official duties: Promotion of U.S. national interests; promotion of U.S. citizens' interests; promotion of economic activities, and commemorative and ceremonial requirements?

Mr. GROSS. Oh, yes. I have heard that in years past. I have read the gentleman's discussions with those appearing before his committee. The gentleman is well aware what this money is spent for and the records of the hearings this year and in previous years show that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] has expired.

(Mr. GROSS (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Let us get down to cases, I shall say to my distinguished friend from Iowa. If we are going to have diplomatic establishments all over the world, at over 180 locations, some of which are quite lonely, hardship posts, and if we are going to be represented in Paris, London and Rome, and if we are going to have our diplomats working hard in the best interests of the people of the United States, surely the gentleman will not refuse them enough to serve a drink—a martini or a scotch and soda.

That is about what the distinguished gentleman would do if this amendment of his were to be adopted. Why, you would cripple the State Department. They would all be in debt. They have not had an amount as low as \$400,000, I believe, in many, many years. The committee has cut this appropriation every year. They have come along and asked for \$1,200,000 but we did not go along. We want them to have just enough to function properly.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I did not realize until the gentleman explained what an important part bourbon and scotch play in the foreign policy of the United States, and at meetings of international organizations.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman knows and the gentleman from New York also realizes that this fund started at about \$250,000 a few years ago, then it grew to \$300,000, \$400,000, or \$500,000. I go along with the gentleman in that. I think we can get along with \$400,000.

Mr. ROONEY. This fund amounted to \$675,000 in 1958. The Eisenhower administration has been doing fairly well

in increasing it. With the approval of Congress, it is now up to \$825,000.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, just a few minutes ago the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], if I understood his argument correctly, and I came in a little late, was intimating, or suggesting, or drawing some inference, that perhaps our judges did not work in office and library as hard as they should, that they were off at social activities part of the time when they might better have used that time to study the law books or the legal precedents. That may be all very well and perhaps true. I would have no objection to the judges' having vacations—they are supposed to work pretty hard and I think they do—if they spent part of that time when they are away from their law books, their briefs, and their records—if they would spend just a small part of that time getting acquainted with the people in the country and some of their customs and some of their thinking and beliefs.

Those thoughts came to me because of two recent decisions. I recall the segregation cases where, if memory serves correctly, the Court cited one Kansas case, and the rest of the citations they made were to books of some writers on social problems.

The argument as finally developed was that it was impossible to properly educate a colored individual for him to succeed in his efforts to become educated unless he was associated with white students. It could not be done. It did not matter who the instructors were or what he studied or what his books were, nothing counted unless he had white associates.

All right, but with that connection in mind where do we get from a practical standpoint? Here in Washington we have schools with more than 1,000 colored individuals and perhaps 50 to 60, no more than 100, white youths. In other places you have schools where you do not have any white pupils. If the Supreme Court is right, if you cannot educate either race without association with the other if you must have that association or intermingling, otherwise you cannot learn to read or write, cannot learn the alphabet, cannot learn the multiplication table, cannot learn much of anything except perhaps how to swim in a swimming pool, something of that kind we must all remain uneducated.

If that is true, you see where we get. With schools with only colored individuals in them, no white people, the colored people cannot be educated? That is the argument—and the conclusion—certainly a false one as history has demonstrated for we have educated in both races.

That argument is an absurdity on the face of it; is it not? So what do they do? They tell us that in New York they go over to the other side of the city to

another school district and pick up a bunch of white pupils and take them over to a colored school. I assume they do the same thing with the colored pupils. Transfer some to a white school. That is one decision that makes me think that if the judges did not know so many things about situations that are not true, and if they would just use a little more commonsense and have a little more association with the people back home—in the sticks, if you wish—they would learn something about how the laws should be written, if the Court intends to write the laws and, apparently, we know from the recent decisions, the Supreme Court is making the laws rather than the Congress. So I would not object if the judges did not spend all their time with their books but got out and mingled with the people and found out something about the facts of life what the people thought and believed and did away with some of these ideas that just do not work out nor conform to the thinking and living of our people.

There is another recent case that rather shocked me and many of our people too. Shocked us because it is contrary to our way of life, to our religious thinking, to our accepted customs to our family substance. It was that case which came up from New York where the court said that a certain picture should not be shown because the implications were all wrong and that that picture should not be permitted to be publicly shown. You remember the New York regents, I think it was there, banned this picture from the screen. The Supreme Court wrote six opinions. They were quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD about September 1, 1959, page 16140 or 16145 or thereabouts. I have spoken about this before, will probably speak about it again some time, especially back home where the people have, what I call, decent ideas in their heads and do not go along with some of this, what I would call, rot. Of course, I may be mistaken but it does not seem to me we have gone back to the licentious days of old nor have become so liberal that we have forgotten all of the Ten Commandments nor the decency of our parents. Anyway, the decision in that case which was written by the first justice was in substance, and it goes back to freedom of thought and freedom of speech—and that is where you get this divergence of opinions—the decision in New York banned this picture, because the thought back of the picture was that a little adultery by the proper people at the proper time was a subject which you might advocate. I was wondering—I know some fellows, some people think ought to be killed. Can I go out, am I permitted to go out on the highway and the byway in public wherever I may desire and suggest that a certain group be killed right off the bat? Have I the freedom under the freedom-of-speech doctrine to advocate the commission of crime? Have I the right to suggest that some group be liquidated? That is the logic of what that decision boils down to. To me it is complete and utter nonsense. There may be a time in the years to come when advocating that sort of

thing will be all right, but as I recall it, it goes contrary to the Ten Commandments. It is contrary to our own thinking for—well, ever since we became a nation. So why should the Supreme Court go off on that kind of a tangent? Nonsense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I asked the gentleman to yield to find out what the leader of our party thinks of my amendment and whether he thinks the Department of State ought to have more martinis or less martinis?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will support the amendment. They can do with less. I do not use the stuff myself, no doubt am biased, but I am sort of liberal in my attitude—and that is the trouble with the Supreme Court. It has been going from one extreme to the other. First, the Supreme Court says under the first amendment, I have the right anywhere to get up and advocate whatever policy I may have in mind. Then it steps over the other way and it says—no; I cannot do that, you may injure the public, we will have to protect the welfare of the people. Now between those two extremes, the Court has been going back and forth and back and forth. First one side of the road—then the other. The course which will give individual freedom and protect the welfare of the public is, we all admit, a difficult one to follow. Perhaps we should thank the Court instead of condemning it. Read the decisions of Justice Frankfurter—now the great conservative. He gave expression to more utter nonsense from the viewpoint of the average individual who just knows a little commonsense that any Justice who has ever been on that Court. He has now learned from experience to use a little commonsense. God bless him. I hope he keeps on drifting a little bit toward the right, toward protecting the welfare of the people and not go along, as the Court did for so long, and so often, with the right of the individual to do just as he darn pleases.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if this were \$400,000 for liquor I would join the gentleman in support of his amendment, but this is not \$400,000 or \$800,000 for liquor. This is the amount set aside for the work of our ambassadors and counsel generals

and others abroad. Frankly, it is an entertainment allowance. Entertainment takes up something more than serving liquor and meals. In large capitals there is the usual round of dinners, and much of the work of these people is done in these areas. I would say that if we should adopt this amendment we would very seriously affect the work.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. I just want to point out that one of the very important embassies in this city has a representation allowance of \$106,000. For our embassy to that country we allow our ambassador a representation allowance of \$25,000. Consequently we have to appoint a millionaire to such embassies or you just could not run the embassy.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is quite correct, and that is true of other embassies throughout the world. In some we have career men. Even they have to go into their own pockets to take care of some of these expenses. And I think, looking at it for what it is, we just cannot support this amendment. It is going to affect the work of our people abroad. It is not fair to stand up and call it the whiskey allowance or gin allowance. We have got to be big enough to face the facts. May I say to you that I join with the gentleman from Michigan; if I go there I will not use any of it, but I just do not believe we should cripple this area in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I shall be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Accepting the formula set up by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], I suppose that impersonally if we increased this to a million dollars it would still be subject to the same criticism. The hearings will show how lightly this was referred to and some of the things that were said about it impersonally.

Mr. BOW. Now, the gentleman has made a statement as if I were trying to mislead. Just go through the record and show me any place where I have referred to it as anything else.

Mr. GROSS. I said your subcommittee, your hearings, members of the committee. This was referred to as firewater, as hospitality in quotation marks, and so on and so forth. Let us not kid ourselves.

Mr. BOW. I cannot tell the gentleman where the quotation marks came from. If my dear friend from New York in his enthusiasm in the interrogation of witnesses at times refers to firewater, that does not change the fact as to what it actually is.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. Certainly I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure if I inadvertently used the term "firewater" it was not used in any sense or in any way referring to bad liquor.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] I think has a formula that you must have a representation allowance or you must have a millionaire in a foreign post. Do you mean to say that if we were to increase this to \$5 million that we would go out and get some ordinary citizens and send them overseas as ambassadors?

Mr. HAYS. If the gentleman will yield, we might want to send the gentleman from Iowa as ambassador to some foreign country, to send him to Cuba or Russia. The gentleman has talents we could use and cannot afford to let waste.

Mr. BOW. In closing I may say that the increase in this item comes about because we have a number of new embassies which will be set up this year, in Africa, Cyprus, and other places. The increase is small, roughly, \$10,000.

I sincerely hope the Committee will reject the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Contributions to international organizations

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, \$48,700,754.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the discussion of appropriations for the Department of State and with particular reference to funds for international conferences leads me to call to the attention of the Committee that right now in Geneva, Switzerland, there is such a meeting in the form of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

There has been reference to inclusion of funds for entertainment or, as it is called, representation allowances which includes social gatherings and I suspect cocktail parties. For all I know, right at this moment the representatives of the State Department and our delegates in Geneva are attending such a social gathering. On these occasions, as I understand, the delegates of foreign nations are softened up for supporting our proposals and program. This is important because in Geneva there are 88 nations each of which has an equal vote. We are negotiating an important matter having to do with a change in the old 3-mile limit and the extension of the territorial sea to include an exclusive fishing zone. A nation that has no sea-coast or interest in fishing gets the same vote that we do.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I said yesterday on the floor of this House, in the Geneva Conference, Canada and the United States have made a joint proposal. The chairman of the Canadian delegation has suggested that this proposal entails great sacrifice by all nations. What sacrifice is it for a nation that loses nothing? The facts of the case are that this joint proposal contains an opportunity for Canada to gain

valuable fishing grounds at the expense of the United States. Mr. Chairman, 54 percent of all ground fish imports that come into the United States are from Canada. We imported in 1959, 184 million pounds of such fish. Ninety-four million pounds of this came from Canada which is more than the entire annual ground fish production of the United States. On the Pacific coast including Alaska the United States ground fish production last year was approximately 40 million pounds. Of this amount, a little over half were harvested by American fishermen outside the 3-mile limit of British Columbia.

Now, by international negotiation we are threatened with a loss of all fish caught off Canada up to the 12-mile limit. In the outer 6-mile zone we would lose our rights after 10 years. In the area which Canada would gain exclusive rights, our Pacific Northwest fishing fleet has harvested about 8 million pounds per year—\$2 million in value. We would lose this to Canada, but what is more important, of course, is that Canada would expect to export the fish to the United States. We would be buying our own fish caught in an area which we pioneered and in which we have legal and historic rights. Nor does this include the loss in the way of migrating salmon and also our annual catch of crab and shellfish.

I call this to the attention of the committee because if this international giveaway is consummated, Mr. Chairman, I would hope that the Congress would afford some protection for our American fishing industry. I would hope the treaty would not be ratified at the other end of the Capitol. Further, I certainly would hope Congress either by tariff or embargo would take steps to protect the fishing industry in this country.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] has always been vigilant in calling to the attention of Congress these international intrigues. I know I can count on his support. In the meantime, I think Members of Congress should know of the threat to the American fishing industry that exists in Geneva.

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,850,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 7 beginning with line 1 and running through line 12 on the ground that it contains an appropriation not authorized by law.

Mr. Chairman, I call your attention to page 7 of the report on the pending bill, H.R. 11666, which states:

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for each organization.

Item 7 provides \$30,000 for the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. Chairman, I also call your attention to page 1035 of the hearings and the justification for this appropriation, from which I read as follows:

The act of June 28, 1935, as amended by Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948 (22 U.S.C. 276), authorizes an amount of \$15,000 to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union for each fiscal year.

I further read from the justification to be found on the same page:

Although the enabling legislation authorizes an appropriation of \$15,000, there is included in this request \$30,000.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this violates rule 21, paragraph 2, of Cannon's Procedures which provides that no appropriation shall be made without prior authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. This is going to be a great deal of tweedledee and tweedledum. It is the fact, and we concede, that the Interparliamentary Union, which has been in existence for some 70-odd years, does not have an authorization for expenditure beyond \$15,000 per annum, whereas the newly created NATO Interparliamentary Union and the Canadian Interparliamentary Union have authorizations for \$30,000. The committee felt that the oldest one, the 70-year-old one, should be put on the same basis as the two lately formed ones, and for that reason inserted in the bill \$30,000.

Mr. Chairman, I am now constrained to concede that the point of order is well taken and I shall immediately offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded and sustained.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 7, line 12, strike out "\$1,850,000" and insert "\$1,835,000".

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this should cure the situation to which I referred. Instead of the amount being \$1,850,000, as originally provided in the pending bill, we have reduced that by \$15,000 to \$1,835,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair point out to the gentleman from New York that on the point of order the entire language on page 7, line 1 through line 12, was stricken out.

Mr. ROONEY. The proposed amendment is exactly the same as the language contained on page 7, lines 1 to 12, with a change in the amount from \$1,850,000 to \$1,835,000. We shall have the amendment prepared in just a few seconds.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Would it be in order to call for the regular order?

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is that the Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 7, line 1, insert:

"MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

"For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,835,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this would cure the paragraph printed in the bill at page 7, lines 1 to 12, the change being to take out \$15,000, the amount of the unauthorized appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I had just the faintest hope that I would be able to kill the whole thing, because I think we have gone far overboard on these international missions. But the gentleman was too fast afoot for me.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, of course we could not do that. There would not be much sense in our belonging to the United Nations and paying our share for it if we did not have a spokesman up there, Ambassador Lodge, and a staff; and there would not be much sense in our belonging to the international organizations at Geneva, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the Organization of American States, to which reference was made earlier today, since this is Pan-American Day, and to the International Atomic Energy Commission and other international organizations, without having American representatives there to express our viewpoint.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly right. I said that the gentleman sustained what I had said, that we have gone overboard on this business of financing international missions and organizations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful that the gentleman from Iowa gives me approbation in having gotten the parliamentary situation together so that we now are prepared to vote on inserting what was originally in the bill, except for the \$15,000, the unauthorized amount for the 70-year-old international parliamentary organization which I insist—although I have not been to one of their meetings since the one in Rome in 1948—which I insist is one of the most worthwhile organizations to which we belong.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman cannot point to a single worthwhile accomplishment on the part of that organization.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, I think if nothing happened other than that parliamentarians and elected representatives from the free nations of the world met, it would be well worth the \$15,000 that the gentleman has been referring to this afternoon.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman well knows that they are going to get another \$15,000; that nobody can stop it.

Mr. ROONEY. We all try to be realists. There will be a bill on the Consent Calendar in the next week or so and this situation will be straightened out by the will of a majority of the Members of the House.

Mr. GROSS. And then we will roll out the jet planes and haul the junketers overseas.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know whether they travel in jets or propeller planes, but I take it they will attend the conferences wherever they are held in the world. Personally, I do not go to these conferences but I think they are worthwhile.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. I have been to some of them and we have never gone in a jet yet. But if the President is not using his to go to Augusta, I would be happy if he would let us have it this fall.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,843,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for entertainment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to page 4 of the bill. I

neglected to ask a question earlier about these 10 automobiles at \$7,800 apiece. Who is going to get those?

Mr. ROONEY. This is the same as carried in the bill in the current fiscal year. This is a replacement program of cars for your important ambassadors abroad.

Mr. GROSS. At \$7,800, they are all air conditioned, I assume, even those in the Scandinavian countries, where they would not have much need of it?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not believe so.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, and I wish to add only this that \$7,800 automobiles for public officials are fast becoming a symbol of a nation that is \$292 billion in debt.

Mr. ROONEY. President Eisenhower has requested these 10 automobiles. It is claimed they are necessary.

The Clerk read as follows:

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

International educational exchange activities

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32(b)(2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$23,210,000, of which not less than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee about some amounts as carried in the table on page 24 of the report, with reference to the educational exchange program.

I notice that the budget estimate for fiscal year 1961 for the international educational exchange activities was \$28,200,000, and that the committee is recommending in this bill \$23,210,000. With regard to international educational exchange activities in connection with the special foreign currency program, the amount sought by the Bureau of the Budget was \$6,960,610, of which amount \$6,600,000 has been recommended by the committee. I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee could tell me what particular curtailment of anticipated activity might be involved by this decision not to appropriate the requested amount.

Mr. ROONEY. There will be no curtailment at all of the present activity. The action of the committee in connection with the total request of \$35,160,610 is to be found in two items, which combined make \$29,810,000. The commit-

tee allowed the amount to which the distinguished gentlewoman referred, \$23,210,000, for what has been heretofore carried in the bill as international educational exchange activities, as well as \$6,600,000 for the special foreign currency program under Public Law 480, relating to disposal of surplus agricultural commodities, which give a total figure of \$29,810,000. This would provide the same amount in the first instance as is provided in the present fiscal year, and would amount to a cut of \$360,610 in the \$6,960,610 item for the special foreign currency program.

Mrs. CHURCH. So that it is true, as the report states, that the total for fiscal year 1961 will be \$3,600,000 over what was appropriated in 1960? Is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mrs. CHURCH. I would say to the gentleman that I certainly hope that there will be no unwise curtailment of this program.

Reference was made during general debate to some perhaps merited criticism of some aspects of the operation of the program, but I would like to state that this is one of our international activities in which I have put most faith. I have had occasion, through my university connections, to interview and know intimately many of these students that have come here from foreign countries. It has furthermore been my privilege abroad as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to talk to students who have returned to their own countries, after the rich experience gained as foreign exchange students here. This is one way in which we build mutual knowledge and mutual good faith, and lay the intimate groundwork for the understanding that underlies friendship and the pursuit of peace.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure the gentlewoman that under the suggested action of the committee the administration would have between \$5 million and \$6 million more in foreign credits than they have in the current year.

Mrs. CHURCH. I am very glad to hear that. I would particularly hope that more local currencies, which we seem to be accumulating so rapidly, could be made available for this purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from New York about the \$6 to \$8 a day pay to foreign students in the student exchange program.

Mr. ROONEY. That is for living expenses, to provide meals and accommodations.

Mr. GROSS. Under our GI bill of rights, were not our servicemen paid \$120 a month, that is, an unmarried student?

Mr. ROONEY. Something like that.

Mr. GROSS. Then why pay foreign students \$6 to \$8 a day?

Mr. ROONEY. At the demand of the Eisenhower administration there are \$17 per diems included in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. For leaders?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. I am sure the gentleman has run across that testimony.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I spoke of it a while ago and mentioned the \$6 to \$8 per day per diem paid to these students who come over here and your hearings are very complete as to the defects in this program in that these students are staying in this country; they are not going back to their own countries as this educational program intended they should.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; that is one of the failures of the program. We spend taxpayers' money to bring these folks here from overseas and then have them with us for a certain period of time, hoping that they will learn to like us so much that when they return to their native country, they will be friends of ours for life. Unfortunately they come to like our country so much, that very few of them want to go back home. They want to stay here.

This is one of the failures of the program. I do not know what the complete answer to it is, but I am not willing to destroy the entire program because of a number of such instances.

Mr. GROSS. That is a very basic defect in the program and it is so serious that it must be stopped.

Mr. ROONEY. I would agree. I do not want to infer that this is a general statement that I am making, but it certainly applies in particular areas. We have alien doctors who come here from abroad. A great many of them are not here at Government expense. They are employed in our hospitals and are paid for their services. When they get here, they come to like our country so much that the next thing that happens, they meet a nice looking American girl and then the next thing that happens is that they get married, and then there is an American citizen born of that marriage. They do not then want to return to their native country. What the answer to this is, I will say to my distinguished friend from Iowa, I just do not know.

Mr. GROSS. I still do not understand why we should pay foreign students \$6 to \$8 a day when under the GI bill of rights we paid our own servicemen less than half that amount.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is talking about a long time ago. I am sure the gentleman knows that there have been increases in prices and even in cost of representation over the years.

Mr. GROSS. I am well aware of that. You have over a million dollars in this bill for representation allowances; and, if we could find them all, there would be much more than that.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is the gentleman aware of the very stringent regulations in respect to this type of visa by the Immigration Department? I am sure the Chairman must recall that that is so. As a matter of fact, within my recollection on the floor of this House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] made a very firm statement with reference to this problem. I am aware of this problem because some students at the University of California in the district I

represent have been very seriously affected by these regulations and are required to go home.

Mr. GROSS. But the facts do not bear that out.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I suggest that that is not the fact at all with reference to the matter to which my distinguished friend refers. He will find testimony on this bill, although I just cannot put my finger on it at the moment, but I will be glad to get it, showing that there are a great many who have had waivers of the 2-year requirement that they go home.

Mr. GROSS. That is right.

Mr. TOLL. I would like to commend the gentleman from New York on his explanation and comment that at least the relatives of these students who are in this country know that the students love this country so much that they do not want to return to their native land, and we do earn the reputation that America is a good country in which to live.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, if the gentleman will permit me, that that is not the purpose of the expenditure of these funds at all. These funds are intended to be spent in order to project our friendship all over the world, to make friends for us in countries all over the world, and I am not so much interested at this moment in talking about the money that is included in this bill, as to whether or not they like our country. They couldn't help but like it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time simply to call attention to an item that has been kicking around here for a great many years, namely, the Rama Road in Nicaragua.

This item originated from an informal conversation between President Roosevelt and President Somoza of Nicaragua in 1939. President Somoza was unhappy because the Corps of Engineers had recommended against building a canal across Nicaragua. So to make him happy President Roosevelt offered to give him \$2 million out of his emergency fund to build the road from San Benito to Rama, a port on the Escondido River in Nicaragua.

It turned out that \$2 million would not build much of a road. So the President gave Nicaragua another \$2 million from his emergency fund. This was before Congress passed on the matter. But from 1942 to date the Congress has authorized a total of \$16 million on a project that was originally to cost \$2 million.

On page 848 of the hearings of the Appropriations Subcommittee Mr. Stewart gives notice that there is going to be some more. I quote from page 848.

An annual appropriation of \$1 million will force the remainder of the highway construction to be let on a piecemeal basis. This means that the project will have to absorb price increases in steel, other materials, and labor, as well as higher contractor costs for the moving of equipment to piecemeal jobs rather than one move in a major contract. Because of the necessity for constructing this highway on a piecemeal basis, no assurance can be given that an additional authorization will not be required for the completion of the Rama Road.

They have been building this road since 1943. It is only 158 miles long. After the \$1 million in this bill, there will be a remainder of \$2½ million authorized but not yet appropriated to date. Now we are put on notice that when that \$2½ million is appropriated we are going to have still another authorization bill. Can the gentleman tell me if we are ever going to get this road finished?

Mr. ROONEY. Undoubtedly, this Rama Road is the brainchild of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. This road construction was appropriated for piecemeal over the years in amounts which were stated to be required by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. When the new administration came in I did not expect President Eisenhower or the Republicans to embrace this road, which is 158 miles long, and which would connect this river port town with the Inter-American Highway. So the administration began to get tired of appropriating for it piecemeal every year. Last year we appropriated \$3½ or \$4½ million—

Mr. MEADER. Four and a half million, and the Senate cut it to 1 million.

Mr. ROONEY. The \$4½ million was to complete the road. We put that amount of money in the bill, and the distinguished gentleman and everyone else in the House approved of it. But the other body, either thinking they were going to save some money or to make the figures in the bill look better, decided to appropriate but \$1 million. So we are back here now with another request by President Eisenhower and increased costs and prices. I properly criticize President Eisenhower and his Bureau of the Budget for not presently asking enough money so that we would be through with this road once and for all. I hope my explanation is satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. MEADER. I know what the gentleman says is printed in the hearings. I do not find anywhere in the hearings where the gentleman asked Mr. Stewart just how much more money he thought would be necessary to complete the road. He gives notice here they are going to come in for further and additional authorization.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman suggesting that the gentleman from New York and his colleagues should appropriate to the President more money than he wants?

Mr. MEADER. I was not suggesting that at all.

Mr. ROONEY. He has only asked for \$1 million.

Mr. MEADER. I was not suggesting that. I was asking the gentleman why he did not find out from Mr. Stewart how much this road was going to cost.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Stewart frankly says he does not know how much more it is going to cost; but you cannot build a road on this basis, not down in that part of the world.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to talk a little bit about the Rama Road. It has been one of my favorite subjects for the last 10 years. I agree with the gentleman from Michigan that it would be well if we could find out when we were going to get rid of it.

I remind you of another highway, the Inter-American, that we dealt with in another subcommittee on appropriations. When it came to the floor the last time it was said that this would be the last appropriation and we served notice there would be no more. I am told now, however, that probably next year we will have a request for a new authorization for the Pan American Highway.

Now, let us get the record straight. My distinguished friend from New York is agile on his feet, as always, but he has blown a little hot and cold with us here this afternoon on this matter of appropriations. He has blamed the Eisenhower administration for not asking for the full amount. I would remind him that last year the Eisenhower administration through the Bureau of the Budget did just that, asked for enough money to finish the job; and the House in its wisdom granted the appropriation. We agreed with the administration. I might say that I was delighted to see that my friend from New York, the chairman of this subcommittee, agreed with the President that it should be done that way. Then when the bill went over on the other side of the Capitol, the leadership of that body also being Democratic, struck it out. They did not like it over there and they only appropriated a million dollars, and the House went along with it in conference. So now we are following the criterion set by the Democratic leadership in Congress. President Eisenhower and the Bureau of the Budget want to get rid of it, but Congress under Democratic leadership only appropriated a million dollars.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I will yield after a bit. I know exactly what the gentleman is going to say, for we went all through this in subcommittee.

After this Democratic Congress denied the full amount last year which the gentleman from New York now says it should have granted, but recognizing the leadership here the Bureau of the Budget said: "Well, they knocked us down

last year, why march up the hill and march back down again? They gave us only \$1 million." Anticipating that the leadership here would act as they did last year the Bureau of the Budget did not ask the full amount. So, you see, you cannot blame the Eisenhower administration. It just illustrates the old story that there is a separation between downtown and up here on the Hill.

I now yield to the gentleman from New York, but I know just exactly what he is going to say. Let us see.

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman implying that President Eisenhower and the brain trust that surrounds him down at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and his Bureau of the Budget are succumbing to the leadership of the Democratic Congress?

Mr. BOW. I would say to the gentleman that at this particular time where they tried to do what was right, as the gentleman says was the proper thing to do—they tried it last year—the same leadership is here today as was here last year and they have little reason to hope they would get any different treatment this year from what they got last year; so they just said, "We will go along with it this year on the basis of what they did last year."

Mr. ROONEY. Is the gentleman now saying that President Eisenhower and his Bureau of the Budget have a defeatist attitude with regard to constructing this road down in Latin America?

Mr. BOW. I do not have any defeated attitude. I think they are just rather weary with this procedure which has gone on over the years since Franklin Delano Roosevelt brought it into existence and the millions that have been poured into it; they are a little bit disgusted.

Mr. ROONEY. I think the gentleman was on the subcommittee when we used to go to conference with the other body and the distinguished then Senator from the State of Michigan, Homer Ferguson, made this his life work, trying to stop construction of this highway.

As long as we have spent \$16 million on this highway so far, let us get it done. If President Eisenhower had only asked for the amount of money necessary to finish it this very year, the gentleman from Ohio, I and other members of the subcommittee would have succumbed to his judgment.

Mr. BOW. We probably would, because in our wisdom we recognized the ability of the people downtown, but for some reason or other the other body has not gone along with us.

Mr. ROONEY. I am more inclined to agree with that than anything else the gentleman has said.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to address an inquiry to the gentleman from New York as to whether there is included in this appropriation, particularly under the item for the Inter-American Organizations, any funds direct or indirectly, for the Republic of Panama.

Mr. ROONEY. I should say to the gentleman that there is an item in the

budget but not in this bill for the Republic of Panama. It is shown at page 22 of the committee report: "Payment to the Republic of Panama, \$1,930,000."

As I understand it, this is the usual payment in connection with the Panama Canal. It is a permanent appropriation.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Are there any other benefits for the Republic of Panama in connection with the Inter-American Organizations? Do they participate directly or indirectly in our share or in our contribution to that organization?

Mr. ROONEY. No; they would not participate in our share. We pay our own share, for instance, in the Organization of American States.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do they participate in the benefits of our payment toward the organization insofar as they benefit from it?

Mr. ROONEY. I suppose so, the same as a fellow member of a club would participate as a result of your paying your dues and keeping your membership up.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the gentleman for his answer. I want the RECORD to show that as of the latest information I have, the flying of the U.S. flag over our Embassy in Panama is curtailed under authority of regulations of the State Department to curtail the display of the flag when local conditions are held by the chief of mission to make it desirable so to do.

I simply make the point because that curtailment occurred following desecration of the flag on the 3d of November last. The State Department has endeavored to avoid acknowledgement to a Member of Congress that there was any connection between the riot and the desecration of the flag and its curtailment. However, according to a national news magazine it is the direct result of it and because of that I have introduced a resolution to make mandatory the display of the flag over our Embassies.

I want to offer the observation that perhaps we might not win so many friends but we may win a great deal more respect if we at least stood behind our flag and its display on our own extraterritorial properties in our embassies abroad and in Panama.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$22,035,520: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedules grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by

one judge shall not exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LINDSAY: On page 28, line 9, strike out "\$22,035,520" and insert "\$22,435,520".

(Mr. LINDSAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to point out a matter in the committee report. I ask the committee to refer to page 16 of the report wherein it is stated that a request by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for approximately \$800,000 for additional costs in the matter of clerks and secretaries for the U.S. judges was denied solely for the following reason: It is indicated on this page that the Administrator of the United States Courts misled the subcommittee as to the amount of money that would be required in order to achieve the objectives of Public Law 86-221.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Whom did the gentleman say misled the committee?

Mr. LINDSAY. The head of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is, by clear implication, accused in the committee report of having misled the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I refer to page 16.

Perhaps I can shed some light on this matter or perhaps I can be enlightened myself. In any event I should like to get to the bottom of it. In the first session of this Congress a bill was passed which created greater flexibility in the use of law secretaries and clerks for U.S. judges. Prior to this law, a judge was limited to one law clerk. Under the new law he could have a greater number.

What it meant in substance was that professional help could be employed who would require higher salaries. At all times the judges have been controlled by an appropriation which limits the aggregate amount that a judge may spend for help in his office, both professional and nonprofessional, to approximately \$14,000. Until Public Law 86-221 was passed, which provides for greater flexibility in the kind of personnel that may be employed by a judge, the judges had not been spending up to the full amount of the allowance that they were given. It is somewhat comparable to the clerk hire situation we have here in the House except that our elaborate formula is not used in the court system.

Now, the Committee will note on page 16 of the committee report that it is stated that the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts stated to the House Committee on the Judiciary that he believed Public Law 86-221 would not result in any additional expense. And indeed this same statement appeared in the report of the House Com-

mittée on the Judiciary when it reported out the bill.

Apparently there is misunderstanding as to what was meant by that comment. What was meant, according to the Administrative Office, was that no additional appropriation would be required which would bring the aggregate allowed for each judge for total office help over and above \$14,000 per judge. This is fixed by law, and in theory at least judges should be given money to use up to that figure. If I am wrong on that I would like to be corrected. Nevertheless, the statement that appears on page 16 of the committee report is as follows:

The committee deplores the practice of Government officials appearing before the legislative committees of the Congress and presenting misleading statements minimizing the ultimate cost of the legislation they are sponsoring and/or supporting. Such a practice, whether it be intentional or otherwise, must be stopped. The committee will do its utmost to discourage such practice by denying the requests for funds.

If this is the sole reason why the amount requested was denied, it is important that we get to the bottom of it. The matter is too important not to be considered on the merits.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the gentleman that this bill which we passed in 1959 came before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am a member, and Judge Biggs, representing the judiciary, testified before that committee, along with other witnesses. They said emphatically that it was a housekeeping bill, that it would not involve any additional cost. They said it without qualification or equivocation. And if the gentleman will refer to the letter written by Mr. Warren Olney 3d, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, he will find that Mr. Olney said emphatically in the letter:

It would thus make for better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Federal courts and improve the service to the public with, it is important to emphasize, no additional expense to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] has expired.

(Mr. LINDSAY (at the request of Mr. WHITENER) was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, I might say to my friend from New York that, having heard that testimony as a member of the subcommittee, I went along with this bill in subcommittee, as did other members of our subcommittee. I can say, speaking only for myself, that had we had any notion that there would be a request for additional money, that this bill, H.R. 2979, passed in the 1st session of the 86th Congress, in my judgment, would not have been on the statute books of this country. I hope that the gentleman will not insist upon assisting some people in breaking faith with the Committee on the Judiciary at this time.

Mr. LINDSAY. Again, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from North

Carolina, I hark back to my original premise, which is that I believed there was a clear misunderstanding as to what was meant by additional expense. As I understand it, each district judge is controlled by the appropriations laws as to the aggregate amount of money that he may spend for clerical and professional help in his office. The new law as to which Mr. Olney was testifying before the gentleman's committee did not have anything to do with a change in that aggregate. The only thing it permitted was a change in the type of clerk hire that could be employed by any particular judge.

This actually resulted in more judges using more professional help, law clerks, at higher salaries, which meant that more judges needed to draw the aggregate maximum amount to which they were entitled by law. That is the point.

May I say that when we go back into the House I shall ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a letter by the Administrator of the United States Courts, Mr. Olney, dated February 4, 1960, to the Chairman of the Subcommittee giving a full history of this matter, explaining the misunderstanding, and expressing his regret that it occurred.

My point, again, is that I think it is regrettable that the cut should be made solely for this reason. The amendment I have offered would restore only 50 percent of the amount that was estimated would be needed. I do that because as I understand it, the original amount requested, \$800,000 is also an estimate. If we are to do anything about this backlog in the courts, an aspect of which is to provide a better system for clerk hire, I would think that restoring at least some of the amount cut would be a sensible step.

Mr. WHITENER. I know my friend from New York is not a member of the subcommittee which heard this testimony in the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LINDSAY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITENER. Let me say to him that the true facts about this matter were that the administrative office and the judges came to us and said that they were running into a situation which was somewhat embarrassing to the local district judges and that they in order to employ personnel such as clerks and stenographers, were required to go through the indignity of getting approval from the chief judge of the circuit, as well as undergo other administrative detail. They thought that a man entrusted with the office of Federal judge should be given permission to employ personnel without dictation or interference from anyone else; also that they were not asking for additional money but they wanted to give this power to the judges to employ this personnel within the limits then imposed by law upon them.

May I say to the gentleman that it was with that in mind that I went along, and I am sure the other members of our subcommittee went along, with the proposition that these local judges should have this authority, but we were told not only by this letter from this office but by the testimony of the spokesmen of the Judicial Conference, Judge

Biggs, I think, of Indiana, and others, that there need be no apprehension about any additional cost at any time to the taxpayers because it was merely an administrative change that they sought to make.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Where is this misunderstanding supposed to have occurred?

Mr. LINDSAY. I think where the misunderstanding occurred was between the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and Mr. Olney, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I have not researched the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I certainly will do so. If I remember correctly, this bill came in on the Consent Calendar. If I remember correctly, I raised the question, or perhaps others did about the cost of this bill. There was absolutely no misunderstanding when the bill went through the House, whether I raised the question or someone else did, as to the statement that it was not going to cost any additional money.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Olney is an honorable man as is Judge Biggs. Here again, what they were talking of, for example, is the Appropriation Act of 1957 which provides, and these are the words, that "the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum." Now this is not changed. This is the law under which they operate. There is no change made here.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman realize that unless the law were changed, they could not ask for any more money? Does not the gentleman realize that after telling Congress it would not cost the taxpayers an additional nickel, they sent out all over the country, I believe under date of October 15, following the passage of the new law, an invitation to "Send in your names and amounts so that we can put them in the 1961 budget." Does the gentleman not realize that this then resulted in an increase in an item which formerly cost the taxpayers a bit over \$4 million—resulted in them coming in here with a request for \$953,600. Does not the gentleman realize that the judges presently have 625 secretaries and law clerks throughout the country?

Mr. LINDSAY. Again I do not think the gentleman sees the point I am making.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. When the gentleman talks of a misunderstanding, let me say that there was no misunderstanding in this subcommittee. If there was any misunderstanding, it might have been with the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. I am glad to see the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee who managed this legislation through the House present here on the floor, and I am sure that if the gentleman from New York will ask him, he will explain what went on with regard to the passage of this law which now would cost the taxpayers—what does the gentleman want them to pay—\$400,000?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

(Mr. LINDSAY asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. LINDSAY. In answer to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York, what was requested was \$815,900. Now, is it not correct that there exists a limitation on the aggregate amount that may be spent by any one judge?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is incorrect in that statement too because there was a request not for only \$815,900 but for \$137,000, making a total of \$953,600.

Mr. LINDSAY. That was for travel. The \$137,700 does not apply specifically to the point I am talking about.

Mr. ROONEY. It certainly does. There would be travel for law clerks and secretaries.

Mr. LINDSAY. What I am stating is, Is it not correct that in the past in some courts the judges had not used up to the full amount of their allowances and the reason they have not done so is because of the inflexibility that had existed in the system prior to the passage of Public Law 86-221?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield once again?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out to the gentleman that this subcommittee does not want to do anything to harm the functioning and operation of the judiciary, but this was such a bare-faced thing put over on the Congress of the United States that this subcommittee communicated with everybody concerned. Of all the people concerned, mind you, in the Congress and in the judiciary, the only one who takes the position that the gentleman from New York takes is Mr. Olney.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I yield.

Mr. FORRESTER. Would the gentleman be kind enough to tell me where that misunderstanding arose? I believe you said there was some misunderstanding.

Mr. LINDSAY. I should like to quote from a letter from Mr. Olney to the chairman of the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. FORRESTER, Mr. LINDSAY was granted 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Here is what Mr. Olney states:

In view of the foregoing legislative history, there can be no doubt but that the Congress passed H.R. 2979 fully aware of all the facts and circumstances concerning the probable expense and specific limitations. Even further, the Congress had full knowledge of the number of existing district judgeships, and the amount of the limitation on each, and therefore had before it the precise formula for determining the very maximum expense which could possibly be incurred as a consequence of the legislation.

I very much regret that in my letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate I included the sentence: "It would thus make for better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Federal courts and improve the service to the public with, it is important to emphasize, no additional expense to the Government," and for this I did not hesitate to apologize at the hearing.

I regret the use of this language because when taken out of context, as you have done, it appears inconsistent with our appropriation request.

The above-described record, however, shows that when my letters are considered in their entirety that the actual situation was correctly and fully explained in both letters.

For the Committee on Appropriations to deny sufficient funds within the limitation to achieve the objectives of Public Law 86-221 because of this sentence would appear to me to be quite unfair both to the author of the letter and even more so to the hard-working district judges of the country who in fact need this assistance in the proper performance of their official functions.

Mr. FORRESTER. I happen to be chairman of the subcommittee that heard that particular letter. It is somewhat embarrassing to me to stand up here and say that the testimony produced before that subcommittee, even involving Mr. Olney, was that that legislation would not cost the taxpayers of this country 1 cent. Not only was that testified to before the subcommittee, but when the matter of appropriations came before the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman took it up with me, and I told him that was the fact. Then the gentleman from New York communicated with Mr. Olney, and I did not think there was any argument or dispute about it. The facts simply are that they testified positively.

Mr. LINDSAY. Very well. Let me ask this one question: Apart from the question of whether or not Mr. Olney was talking about one thing and the Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee about another thing, I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee whether or not the merits of the question were examined and whether or not the subcommittee came to any conclusion as to the actual need for the appropriation?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course the merits were examined, and we consulted everyone concerned. The only one who did not agree that not a nickel should be put into this bill was Mr. Olney. Mr. Olney was the gentleman who told the Congress that the legislation would not cost an additional nickel, and after the bill passed both the House and Senate

and was signed by the President, then wrote an invitation to every judge in the country asking them to submit the names and amounts for additional people to be put on the payroll.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, the full text of Mr. Olney's letter to the subcommittee follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE

U.S. COURTS,

Washington, D.C., February 4, 1960.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,

Chairman, Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on the Appropriations for 1961 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROONEY: During the recent hearings on the judiciary appropriation for fiscal 1961, it was stated that the committees of Congress, and the Congress itself, had been misled and, as a consequence, had enacted Public Law 86-221, 73 Stat. 452, on the representation that the objective of the statute could be accomplished with no additional expense to the Government.

This is patently untrue, and the legislative history of the act bears this out. Therefore, in order to have the full facts on the record, I should like to have this letter appear at the appropriate place in my testimony.

The law regarding the employment of law clerks and secretaries to district judges prior to the enactment of Public Law 86-221 was as follows (28 U.S.C. 752):

"Each district judge may appoint a secretary and upon certification of necessity by the chief judge of his circuit, a law clerk. The chief judge of a district having five or more district judges may also appoint an assistant secretary."

The Comptroller General of the United States, in his decision B-102063, dated April 25, 1951, ruled that this provision permitted a district judge to have but one law clerk.

The salary allotment available to each district [and circuit] judge for his secretary and law clerk, and the grades of such employees, as controlled by the annual Judiciary Appropriation Act, which at that time was Public Law 85-49, approved June 11, 1957, read as follows:

"Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the general schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the general schedule grades (GS) 5, 7, 9, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum."

In March 1956, the Judicial Conference of the United States recommended the amendment of 28 U.S.C. 752 to read as follows:

"District judges may appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries."

This recommendation was intended to make the statutory authorization for law clerks and secretaries to district judges identical with that allowed to circuit judges by 28 U.S.C. 712, and to eliminate the existing requirement for a certificate of necessity by the chief judge of the circuit. Moreover, each district judge who wished to do so would then have been able to employ additional employees at lower grades within his salary allotment, instead of one law clerk and one secretary at the maximum grades (GS-12 and GS-10, respectively). This would, of course, have made a number of alternative staff arrangements available to each district judge.

The recommendation of the Judicial Conference was transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 18, 1957, and introduced by Congressman EMANUEL CELLER, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, as H.R. 3816. The pertinent language of the bill embodied the precise proposal of the Judicial Conference, as follows:

"District judges may appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries."

Hearings were held on the bill on February 3, 1958. Chief Judge John Biggs, Jr., of the Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial Circuit, and I attended the hearings, and Judge Biggs, who testified in favor of the bill, was explicit in the matter of additional expense. The following excerpt is from his testimony:

"The proposed change would leave it to the individual district judge, just as it is now left to the individual circuit judge, to select the number of his employees within the qualifications—the job qualifications—set up by the Administrative Office under the direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

"Now the limitations on the amounts which can be spent by a judge for his personal employees are set up year by year in the Judiciary Appropriation Act. For example, presently in Public Law 85-940, approved June 11, 1957, it is provided that each judge other than a chief judge of a court of five or more judges, or a chief judge of a circuit, shall have for his personal employees not to exceed \$13,485 a year; and that a chief judge of a district court having five or more judges or a chief judge of a circuit shall have for his personal employees an aggregate salary allowance not to exceed \$18,010 a year.

"The change embodied in H.R. 3816 would give the judge much greater flexibility in appointing these individual employees than he presently has so far as district judges are concerned.

"There is no reason to think that a district judge would want a law clerk unless he really needed one, and this is demonstrated I think by the fact that only about 75 percent of them now have law clerks. I think those judges, the remaining 25 percent, would not get law clerks; but if an assistant secretary was needed and the judge could bring that within his appropriation of \$13,485, if he were a district judge, or within his \$18,010 if he were a chief judge of a district. A district judge could mold, so to speak, his personal employees into his appropriation limit, if the proposed amendment were effected. He would be able to employ an assistant secretary or an assistant law clerk or a law-clerk secretary.

"Set out on this memorandum which has been prepared by Mr. Ellis, the Assistant Director of the Administrative Office, are some of the combinations of employees which would be possible, and I doubt very much if it would result in any at all substantial increase in the expenditures. It cer-

tainly would not result in any substantial increase in the budget, because the aggregate limits are now in the Judiciary Appropriation Act. This, as I have said, is merely to put district judges on the same basis as circuit judges. I would be glad to answer any questions."

On March 12, 1958, the bill H.R. 3816 was favorably reported to the House with a committee amendment, which read:

"District judges may appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries subject to any limitation on the aggregate salaries of such employees which may be imposed by law."

As stated in the committee report (Rept. No. 1498, 85th Cong.): "The purpose of the committee amendment is merely to emphasize the need to remain within that limitation," i.e., the ceiling on aggregate salaries available to a judge under the annual appropriation act. The bill, as amended, passed the House of Representatives on April 21, 1958, but there was no action in the Senate.

The House Judiciary Committee considered the legislation (H.R. 2979) again during the 1st session of the 86th Congress, and again reported it favorably to the House (Rept. No. 344, 86th Cong.) with the following admonition:

"This bill would make it possible for district judges to appoint such law clerks and secretaries as he requires without obtaining approval of the chief judge, provided, of course, that the aggregate salaries of his staff remain within the limitations imposed by law. The authority which this bill gives district judges is the same as that now given to circuit judges.

"The committee believes that enactment of this legislation will result in eliminating an unnecessary administrative requirement and will improve the operation of the Federal courts at no additional expense."

This is the very first time in the legislative history that the term "at no additional expense" was used, and it obviously was used by the committee, when taken in context with the preceding sentence, to acquaint the House of Representatives with the fact that no additional expense would be entailed beyond the limitations on the aggregate salaries imposed by law.

The report of the committee also contains the letter from the Director of the Administrative Office, including the following representations:

"The amendment would change the section to read that 'District judges may appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries subject to any limitation on the aggregate salaries of such employees which may be imposed by law.' This would make the section conform with the provision of section 712 of title 28 authorizing circuit judges to 'appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries.' The proposed change in section 752 would eliminate the requirement of a certificate of necessity by the chief judge of the circuit for the appointment of a law clerk by a district judge. It would also make it possible, within existing approved limits on the aggregate salaries paid to the secretaries and law clerks of one judge, for district judges to appoint more than one secretary or law clerk if needed.

"A sufficient safeguard against the employment of unnecessary supporting personnel is the limit upon the aggregate salaries of secretaries and law clerks for any one judge fixed in a resolution adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States at the above-mentioned meeting. The limit prescribed is \$14,835 per annum for a single judge, except in the case of the chief judge of a circuit, and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum (exclu-

sive of step increases conforming with title VII of the Classification Act of 1949 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance).

"It would thus make for better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Federal courts and improve the service to the public with, it is important to emphasize, no additional expense to the Government."

When considered in its full context, this language of the Director makes it abundantly clear that the district judges would have full flexibility within the limitation on the aggregate salaries and that, beyond the already existing limitation of law, Congress would not be asked to authorize any additional expense whatsoever to the Government.

The bill H.R. 2979 passed the House of Representatives on May 18, 1959.

In the Senate, the bill was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary and favorably reported (Rept. No. 788, 86th Cong.), with this language:

"The purpose of the proposed legislation is to permit district judges to appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries subject to any limitations on the aggregate salaries of such employees which may be imposed by law.

"It would also make possible, within existing approved limits on the aggregate salaries paid to the secretaries and law clerks of one judge, for a district judge to appoint more than one secretary or law clerk if needed.

"In relation to the aggregate amount of salaries to be paid, there exists a resolution adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States in which the limit prescribed is fixed at \$14,835 per annum for a single judge, except in the case of the chief judge of a circuit, and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum. This, of course, is exclusive of step increases conforming with title VII of the Classification Act of 1949 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance. The proposed legislation, therefore, will allow the judges to make such appointments as they deem necessary, so long as they remain within the total amounts fixed by the Judicial Conference of the United States, as hereinbefore set forth.

"The report of the Administrative Office of United States Courts states that the pressure of business on the district courts is now very great and the courts are, on the whole, putting forth their best efforts to handle their cases as promptly as possible and reduce delays. The greater latitude which the proposed legislation will give to the district judges in the employment of law clerks and secretaries seems to the committee to be of material aid to them in their endeavors. The committee, therefore, recommends that the bill, H.R. 2979, be considered favorably."

Included in the Senate report was the full text of the letter from the Director of the Administrative Office, setting forth the identical details with respect to the limitations as contained in the House report.

The bill passed the Senate and was sent to the President. Before his signature was requested by the Bureau of the Budget, the Administrative Office was asked for its views on the bill and amendment, and responded as follows:

"The amendment would allow a district judge to appoint more than one secretary or law clerk, if needed. The exercise of this power to appoint by the district judge is limited, in that the aggregate salaries, authorized by statute, payable to law clerks and secretaries may not be exceeded. This provision thereby removes the possibility of the employment of unnecessary personnel."

In view of the foregoing legislative history, there can be no doubt but that the Congress

passed H.R. 2979 fully aware of all the facts and circumstances concerning the probable expense and specific limitations. Even further, the Congress had full knowledge of the number of existing district judge-ships, and the amount of the limitation on each, and therefore had before it the precise formula for determining the very maximum expense which could possibly be incurred as a consequence of the legislation.

I very much regret that in my letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate I included the sentence, "It would thus make for better and more expeditious administration of justice in the Federal courts and improve the service to the public with, it is important to emphasize, no additional expense to the Government," and for this I did not hesitate to apologize at the hearing.

I regret the use of this language because when taken out of context, as you have done, it appears inconsistent with our appropriation request.

The above described record, however, shows that when my letters are considered in their entirety that the actual situation was correctly and fully explained in both letters.

For the Committee on Appropriations to deny sufficient funds within the limitation to achieve the objectives of Public Law 86-221 because of this sentence would appear to me to be quite unfair both to the author of the letter and even more so to the hard working district judges of the country who in fact need this assistance in the proper performance of their official functions.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN OLNEY III,
Director.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I am not going to delay the decision on this matter any longer. I reiterate that the subcommittee consulted everybody concerned. I have learned that one of the judicial witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER] in behalf of the legislation with Mr. Olney agreed that not a dime should be allowed under method of procedure used. If you are going to stand for anybody coming up here to Capitol Hill and saying, "If you pass this bill it will merely straighten out some redtape; it will not cost the taxpayers a nickel," and then go to the other body, say the same thing and have the bill signed by the President, then come a couple of months later to the Congress with a request for over \$900,000 additional as the consequence of that so-called legislation—if you are going to stand for this sort of thing we do not need any subcommittee on appropriations, and it is useless for us to hold hearings.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from New York if it is not true that the gentleman went into that very matter and he found that there was incorporated in the record a statement to the effect it was not going to cost the taxpayers anything? And then when there was this request he came to me and asked me to discuss the matter with him?

Mr. ROONEY. That is the fact.

Mr. FORRESTER. Is it not true that as the chairman of this subcommittee I

brought the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF], and we both said to you that the testimony positively and unequivocally was that this would not cost 1 cent? That was the testimony of Mr. Olney himself and also Judge Biggs.

Mr. ROONEY. I am given to understand that Judge Biggs really thought it was not going to cost the taxpayers a nickel. That is my information. He did not tell me directly, but he did advise a member of the Judiciary Committee, and I believe he meant it.

Mr. FORRESTER. There is no question of doubt that Judge Biggs believed that. Every member of the subcommittee was told that, and we understood that, and we came out with a favorable recommendation because of that. Under no circumstance would we have done so had we known it was going to cost more money.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Briefly.

Mr. GROSS. And the Subcommittee on Appropriations is simply keeping faith with the House. To take any other position would be unconscionable.

Mr. ROONEY. It certainly would be unconscionable. Finally, the subcommittee has cleared this with everybody concerned in the House of Representatives on both sides of the aisle. We have discussed this with members of the judiciary, everybody concerned, and everybody with the exception of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY], agree that the funds should be denied.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the pending amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings on the pending bill go over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill, H.R. 11666.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE CANA- DA-UNITED STATES INTERPAR- LIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-42, in addition to the gentlewoman from New York Mrs. KELLY, chairman; the gentleman from Maine; Mr. COFFIN; the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. JUDD; and the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. MERROW; who were appointed to serve for the 86th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. Delegation of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary group for the meeting to be held in the United States during April 1960, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. POAGE, Texas; Mr. ASPINALL, Colorado; Mr. YATES, Illinois; Mr. IKARD, Texas; Mrs. SULLIVAN, Missouri; Mr. DULSKI, New York; Mr. FORD, Michigan; Mr. BUDGE, Idaho.

AMENDMENT TO SOCIAL SECU- RITY ACT OF 1954

Mr. TRIMBLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 502, Rept. No. 1494) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11510) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other pur-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued April 14, 1960
For actions of April 13, 1960
86th-2d, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to introduce new bill to revise Farmers Home Administration laws. House passed State-Justice appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 312 to 31, passed with an amendment this bill, H. R. 11666. pp. 7405-6

FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee voted to have the chairman introduce a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 7628, to simplify, consolidate, and improve the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to Farmers Home Administration loans to farmers and ranchers. p. D306

3. LANDS; FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 9818, to provide for the conveyance of a tract of forest land to the State of Florida. p. D306

4. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 10513, to grant the consent of Congress to Kan. and Nebr. to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries. p. D307

5. MINERALS; LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8740, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas interests in certain U. S. lands in Texas. p. D307

6. FOREIGN AID. A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 11001, to provide for the participation of the

U. S. in the International Development Association. p. D307
Received from ICA a letter in reply to a GAO report on the economic and technical assistance program for Guatemala. p. 7430

7. RYUKYU ISLANDS. The Armed Services Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 1157, to provide for the promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands. p. D306

SENATE

8. GRAPES AND PLUMS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1857, to establish minimum quality requirements for the shipment of grapes and plums in foreign commerce. p. D305
9. TRANSPORTATION RATES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2452, to establish a joint board and to permit the filing of through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska, Hawaii, and other States. p. D305

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Langen inserted the results of a questionnaire sent to the residents in one district in Minnesota in which 63% "of those replying indicated their favor with some type of controls and supports." pp. 3250-1
Rep. Wolf inserted a resolution adopted by the voting delegates to the Democratic Midwest Conference in which the delegates "express their approval of the principles, including its fair price and income objectives, of the comprehensive all-commodity bill, entitled the 'Family Farm Income Act of 1960.'" p. A3270
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Holifield inserted a speech by Eric Johnston calling attention to the "three trends which can greatly damage our American economy" all of which deal with our recent problems in international trade. pp. A3235-7
Rep. Lane inserted an article calling the trend of increasing imports "no idle threat," and pointing out the different ways further increases may hurt our domestic economy. pp. A3269-70
12. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. Dague inserted two articles dealing with public debt. One which points out that the public debt, including accrued liabilities or future obligations, equals nearly \$750 billion, and the other which cautions against the concept of the Federal government as a "rich uncle." pp. A3244-5
13. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Lindsay inserted an article which urges elimination of the 4½% interest rate restriction on long-term Government securities. pp. A3270-1
14. AUTOMATION. Rep. Lesinski inserted the testimony of Mr. James Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, before a subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which points up the problems created and the progress made by Federal agencies in office automation. pp. A3255-7
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Coad and insertion of an article regarding the controversy surrounding the construction by the Bureau of Reclamation of power transmission lines in Iowa. p. A3257



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1960

No. 68

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, April 14, 1960, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Luke 4: 4: *Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.*

Almighty God, grant that these days of Lent and of Holy Week, which we are now observing, may be for all of us not only a special season for commemorating the great sacrificial love of our blessed Lord but a time when our minds and hearts are stirred with a passion to consecrate and dedicate ourselves anew to that which is highest and holiest.

Forgive us for so frequently directing our thoughts and energies merely to a search for those temporal and transient things which we feel will gratify and minister to our epicurean desires for physical ease and comfort and with little concern for the abiding spiritual blessings.

Inspire us daily with that true humility of spirit and those nobler impulses, which befit the solemnity and sanctity of Holy Week, and help us to recognize and understand more clearly that if we are to achieve a deeper insight and a well-ordered inner life of peace and joy then we must give primacy to Thy word and the spiritual values, for man cannot live by bread alone.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the passage of the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the

Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 312, nays 31, not voting 87, as follows:

[Roll No. 44]

YEAS—312

Abbutt
Albert
Alger
Anderson,
Mont.
Anfuso
Arends
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Avery
Ayres
Baker
Baldwin
Baring
Barr
Barrett
Barry
Bass, N.H.
Bass, Tenn.
Bates
Baumhart
Becker
Beckworth
Belcher
Bentley
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bolton
Bosch
Bow
Boykin

Brademas
Bray
Breeding
Brock
Brooks, Tex.
Broomfield
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Budge
Burke, Ky.
Burke, Mass.
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Cannon
Carnahan
Casey
Cederberg
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clark
Coad
Coffin
Cohelan
Conte
Cook
Cooley
Corbett
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.

Curtis, Mo.
Daddario
Dague
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derounian
Devine
Dixon
Donohue
Dorn, N.Y.
Downing
Durham
Dwyer
Edmondson
Fallon
Farbstein
Feighan
Fenton
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Flynn
Foley
Forand
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Gallagher

Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
George
Glaimo
Gilbert
Glenn
Goodell
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Hagen
Haley
Halleck
Halpern
Hardy
Hargis
Harris
Harrison
Hays
Healey
Hechler
Henderson
Herlong
Hiestand
Hoeven
Hogan
Hollifield
Holland
Holt
Holtzman
Hosmer
Huddleston
Hull
Ikard
Inouye
Irwin
Jackson
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Md.
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Judd
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kearns
Kee
Keith
Kelly
Keogh
Kilday
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, Utah
Kitchin
Knox
Kowalski

Kyl
Lafore
Laird
Lane
Langen
Lankford
Latta
Levering
Lindsay
Lipscomb
McCormack
McFall
McCulloch
McDonough
McDowell
McGinley
McGovern
McIntire
McSween
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Martin
Mason
Meador
Merrow
Metcalf
Miller,
George P.
Miller, N.Y.
Milliken
Mills
Minshall
Moeller
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris, Okla.
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Murphy
Murray
Natcher
Nelsen
Nix
Norblad
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
O'Neill
Oliver
Osmers
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Pelly
Perkins
Prest
Philbin

Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Porter
Price
Prokop
Pucinski
Quile
Quigley
Rabaut
Randall
Ray
Reece, Tenn.
Rees, Kans.
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riley
Rivers, Alaska
Robison
Rodino
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Roush
Rutherford
St. George
Saund
Saylor
Schenck
Schwengel
Shelley
Sheppard
Shipley
Simpson, Ill.
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Steed
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Taber
Teague, Calif.
Thomas
Thompson, N.J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Thornberry
Toll
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Udall
Ullman
Vanik
Van Zandt
Vinson
Wainwright
Wallhauser

Walter
Watts
Weaver
Westland
Whitener

Widnall
Willis
Wilson
Wolf
Wright

Yates
Young
Younger
Zablocki

NAYS—31

Alford
Ashmore
Bennett, Fla.
Blitch
Burleson
Dorn, S.C.
Elliott
Everett
Gross
Harmon
Hemphill

Hoffman, Mich.
Johansen
Landrum
Lennon
McMillan
Matthews
Norrell
O'Konski
Rivers, S.C.
Rogers, Tex.
Scherer

Scott
Selden
Short
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Miss.
Thompson, La.
Whitten
Williams
Winstead

NOT VOTING—87

Abernethy
Adair
Addonizio
Alexander
Allen
Andersen,
Minn.
Andrews
Ashley
Bailey
Barden
Bennett, Mich.
Bonner
Bowles
Brewster
Brooks, La.
Brown, Mo.
Buckley
Burdick
Canfield
Celler
Chamberlain
Collier
Colmer
Dawson
Derwinski
Diggs
Dingell
Dooley
Dowdy

Doyle
Dulski
Evins
Fascell
Flynt
Fogarty
Frazier
Gavin
Granahan
Grant
Gubser
Hébert
Hess
Hoffman, Ill.
Horan
Jones, Ala.
Kasem
Kilburn
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Lesinski
Libonati
Loser
Mack, Ill.
Marshall
May
Meyer
Michel
Miller, Clem
Mitchell

Montoya
Moore
Morris, N. Mex.
O'Brien, Ill.
Pilcher
Pillion
Powell
Preston
Rains
Riehlman
Roberts
Rogers, Colo.
Rostenkowski
Santangelo
Sikes
Siler
Staggers
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Utt
Van Pelt
Wampler
Weis
Wharton
Wier
Withrow
Zelenko

So the bill was passed.

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bailey against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Libonati with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Brewster with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Clem Miller with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Bowles with Mr. May.
Mr. Dulski with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Van Pelt.
Mr. Alexander with Mrs. Weis.
Mr. Burdick with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Canfield.
Mrs. Granahan with Mr. Allen.
Mr. Montoya with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Dooley.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Andrews with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Brown of Missouri with Mr. Pillion.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Wharton.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Loser with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Andersen of Minnesota.

Mrs. BLITCH and Messrs. RIVERS of South Carolina, ELLIOTT, ASHMORE, and EVERETT changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 43, a quorum call, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the JOURNAL be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 497 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10474) to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to myself; and at the conclusion of my remarks, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 497 makes in order the consideration of H.R. 10474, to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels. This resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

The bill would authorize the construction of 3,000 tons of amphibious warfare vessels and landing craft, 4,000 tons of patrol vessels, and 20,000 tons of auxiliary vessels. The vessels to be constructed are one amphibious transport, dock, two escort vessels, and one fast combat support ship.

The amphibious transport, dock was designed to replace the attack transport and attack cargo ship, and will carry transport helicopters and landing craft. The big advantage is that the men and their equipment will both be carried in the same ship. It will combat load, transport, and land about 900 troops and their equipment via helicopters and landing craft.

The escort vessels are especially designed for optimum performance in locating and destroying enemy submarines. They can operate as part of a hunter-killer group, screen amphibious forces, patrol coastal waters for missile-firing submarines or escort convoys.

The fast combat support ship is of a new design. It will operate as an integral unit of a fast task force to provide continuous replenishment of black oil, aviation fuel, diesel oil, conventional ammunition, fleet missiles, selected underwater ordnance, special weapons, and provisions and fleet freight for selective issue.

The basic consideration in the preparation of the annual shipbuilding and conversion program of the Navy is the maintenance of the security of the United States. This is the paramount objective of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in assigning force levels and manning levels to the various Armed Forces. The Department of the Navy, to implement the maintenance of its assigned force levels with modern equipment and installations, has a long-term shipbuilding and conversion program which is reflected in the annual shipbuilding and conversion program presented to Congress. The continuing shipbuilding program is based on many considerations: for example, the rate of obsolescence of existing ships and equipment; the capability of such ships and equipment to be modernized economically; and the force levels and capabilities of potential enemies and allies.

The rapid growth of the Soviet Navy has placed the U.S.S.R. in the position of a major naval power. The Russian submarine fleet now numbers about 450, most of which are long-range boats built since the end of World War II. In addition the U.S.S.R. has built a large number of cruisers and destroyers since the end of World War II. The impact of this on our ability to control the seas of war is obvious. Loss of such control would be a major catastrophe, one which might well determine the outcome of a war.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 497.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] has explained, House Resolution 497 makes in order the consideration of H.R. 10474. The rule is an open rule and provides for 1 hour of general debate.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels.

Mr. Speaker, apparently there was no opposition to this bill in the Committee on Armed Services, nor was there opposition before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. HIESTAND].

(Mr. HIESTAND asked and was given permission to proceed out of order, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to repeal certain laws which are generally known as the silver purchase laws. The first of these laws was enacted in 1934 and provides for Treasury purchases of silver abroad. The other two laws require the Secretary of the Treasury to accept domestically produced silver at a fixed price.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11666

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 14, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the su-
10 preme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6
17 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q,
18 287r) ; purchase (not to exceed nine, of which two shall
19 be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor
20 vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United
21 States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
22 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of
24 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
25 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title

1 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in
2 foreign countries; dues for library membership in organiza-
3 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
4 bers at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens
5 by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously
6 charged and paid for passports; radio communications; pay-
7 ment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information,
8 telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of
9 maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts
10 and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care
11 and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
12 expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bring-
13 ing to the United States from foreign countries persons
14 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
15 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
16 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
17 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
18 graphic aids; \$113,500,000, of which not less than
19 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
20 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
22 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in ac-
23 cordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70
24 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
25 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case

1 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
2 (except that ten such vehicles may be purchased at not to
3 exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other
4 such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), \$835,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF
10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U.S.C. 55a), \$10,723,000, of which not less than \$10,-
19 495,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-
2 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-
3 GRAM)

4 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
5 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
6 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
7 purposes authorized by section 104 (l) of that Act, to be
8 credited to and expended under the appropriation account
9 for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
10 abroad", and to remain available until expended, \$4,500,000,
11 of which not less than \$3,200,000 shall be available to pur-
12 chase currencies which the Treasury Department shall deter-
13 mine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United
14 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
15 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
16 the purposes of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such cur-
17 rencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United
18 States.

19 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
21 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
22 Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement

1 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
2 107), \$1,000,000.

3 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-
4 ABILITY FUND

5 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
6 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
7 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,540,000.

8 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT
9 BUILDING

10 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
11 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
12 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
13 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
14 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
15 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
16 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until
17 expended, \$225,000, to be transferred to the General
18 Services Administration.

19 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES
20 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
22 meet annual obligations of membership in international
23 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
24 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,700,754.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,835,000.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in

1 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
2 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
3 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,843,000, of which not to
4 exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for rep-
5 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
6 the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for
7 entertainment.

8 INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

9 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
10 States in the fifth round of tariff negotiations beginning in
11 fiscal year 1961, including not to exceed \$1,000 for repre-
12 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the
13 Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for enter-
14 tainment, \$600,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
15 shall be available in accordance with authority specified in
16 the current appropriation for "International conferences and
17 contingencies."

18 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

19 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

20 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

21 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
22 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
23 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
24 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
25 the United States Section, International Boundary and Water

1 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation
 2 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
 3 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
 4 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed
 5 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
 6 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
 7 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
 8 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the
 9 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;
 10 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 11 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or
 12 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
 13 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of
 14 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone,
 15 and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the
 16 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

17 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

18 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
 19 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
 20 tions, \$578,000.

21 **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

22 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
 23 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
 24 \$1,840,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande

1 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
2 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as
3 provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
6 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,
7 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
8 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
9 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49
10 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September
11 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated
12 in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed
13 at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$2,000,000, to
14 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no
15 expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-
16 control project for construction on any land, site, or ease-
17 ment in connection with this project except such as has
18 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
19 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
20 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall
21 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in
22 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been
23 made with the prospective water users for repayment to the
24 Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall

1 have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of
2 State.

3 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
5 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
6 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
7 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
8 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
9 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
10 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
11 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
12 vehicles; \$365,000, to be disbursed under the direction
13 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for
14 additional expenses of the American Sections, Interna-
15 tional Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

16 International Joint Commission, United States and
17 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
18 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
19 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
20 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other
21 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
22 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
23 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
24 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the

1 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
 2 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
 3 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
 4 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,
 5 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
 6 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
 7 propriation is made.

8 International Boundary Commission, United States
 9 and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
 10 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
 11 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the
 12 United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence
 13 to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day
 14 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member
 15 of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight
 16 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
 17 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
 18 the boundary line clear.

19 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 21 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
 22 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
 23 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
 24 of Congress, \$1,875,000: *Provided* That the United States

1 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
2 commissions.

3 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

4 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
6 enable the Department of State to carry out international
7 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
8 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
9 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
10 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
11 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
12 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
13 August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of
14 September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries,
15 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as
16 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
17 (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
18 entertainment within the United States (not to exceed
19 \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds
21 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
22 amended; \$23,210,000, of which not less than \$5,500,000
23 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
24 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,*

1 That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administra-
2 tive expenses during the current fiscal year.

3 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES
4 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

5 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
6 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
7 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
8 purposes authorized by sections 104 (h), 104 (j), 104 (k),
9 104 (o), and 104 (p) of the Agricultural Trade Develop-
10 ment and Assistance Act, as amended, to remain available
11 until expended, \$6,600,000, of which not less than \$2,862,-
12 500 shall be available to purchase currencies which the
13 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to normal
14 requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this ap-
15 propriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies
16 available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f)
17 of such Act unless such currencies are excess to the normal
18 requirements of the United States: *Provided further*, That
19 the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30,
20 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made to
21 the Department of State for the purposes of section 104 (h)
22 and section 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
23 be merged with this appropriation.

1 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

2 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
3 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
4 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
5 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
6 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
7 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat.
8 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended:
9 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
10 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
11 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries
14 and Expenses”, “International conferences and contin-
15 gencies”, and “Missions to international organizations” are
16 available for reimbursement of the General Services Ad-
17 ministration for security guard services for protection of
18 confidential files.

19 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any per-
21 son assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several
22 States of the United States or any political subdivision
23 thereof.

24 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title

1 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
2 any international organization which engages in the direct
3 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
4 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
5 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
6 one world government or one world citizenship.

7 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
8 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
9 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
10 China.

11 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
12 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
13 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
14 niture and household and personal effects of an employee of
15 the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is
16 unable to use his furniture and effects.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
18 Appropriation Act, 1961".

19 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
23 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
24 including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emer-
 2 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
 3 General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,805,000.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-
 6 partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
 7 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 8 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
 9 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 10 (31 U.S.C. 529) ; \$13,175,000.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

12 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
 13 and kindred laws, \$4,760,000: *Provided*, That none of this
 14 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
 15 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
 16 Division.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
 18 AND MARSHALS

19 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
 20 attorneys and marshals; and firearms and ammunition;
 21 \$23,010,180, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be avail-
 22 able for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in
 23 lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*,

1 That of the amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be
2 used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying
3 bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

4 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

5 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
6 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
7 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and
8 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
9 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
10 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
11 States Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
12 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness
13 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

14 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-
17 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the
18 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,
19 collection, classification and preservation of identification and
20 other records and their exchange with, and for the official
21 use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Govern-
22 ment, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange
23 to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside
24 the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other
25 investigations regarding official matters under the control of

1 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
2 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-
3 chase for police-type use without regard to the general
4 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to
5 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,
6 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
7 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
8 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
9 paragraph; payment of rewards: construction of a storage
10 building at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
11 Center, Quantico, Virginia; and not to exceed \$70,000 to
12 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to
13 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
14 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$118,000,-
15 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
16 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the
17 position is held by the present incumbent.

18 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
20 any civil-service employee.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
24 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
25 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including

1 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
2 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
3 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
4 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
5 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
6 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of
7 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certi-
8 ficate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the
9 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
10 (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only)
11 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to
12 exceed five for replacement only) and maintenance and op-
13 eration of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at
14 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
15 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
16 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to
17 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, main-
18 tenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
19 of equipment incident thereto; acquisition of land as sites for
20 enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence;
21 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
22 security guard services for protection of confidential files;
23 and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and

1 transportation of alien enemies and their wives and depend-
2 ent children, including return of such persons to place of bona
3 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
4 by the Attorney General; \$57,800,000: *Provided*, That of
5 the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may
6 be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon cer-
7 tificate of the Attorney General.

8 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

10 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
11 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
12 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners
13 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska;
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-nine (of which twenty
15 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
16 vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
17 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
18 payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss,
19 damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C.
20 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards;
21 payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
22 ucts and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps;
23 and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the

1 Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$43,045,000:
2 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health
3 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
4 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
5 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
6 correctional institutions.

7 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

8 For completing construction of a maximum security
9 institution on publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois,
10 \$8,875,000.

11 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
12 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional in-
13 stitutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
14 by contract or force account, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
15 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
16 formed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
17 not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
18 able for payment to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as
19 the Department of Justice's share of the cost of a new sewage
20 disposal plant to serve the United States Penitentiary,
21 Leavenworth, Kansas.

22 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
24 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
25 and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF

ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$650,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the

1 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general adminis-
2 tration", Justice.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter
6 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed
7 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed
8 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of
9 a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
11 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
12 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
13 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
14 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
15 credit of the District of Columbia.

16 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
17 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
18 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
19 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

20 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
21 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for
24 individuals.

25 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for

1 “Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Salaries
2 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries
3 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
4 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be available
5 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the
6 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

7 SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title
8 may be used for the compensation of Commissioners ap-
9 pointed in lands cases under rule 71A (h) of the Federal
10 Rules of Civil Procedure.

11 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
12 Appropriation Act, 1961”.

13 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

14 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

15 SALARIES

16 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
17 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be
18 fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and
19 who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to
20 any office or work of the Court, \$1,370,000.

21 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

22 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
23 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

1 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief
3 Justice may approve, \$69,800.

4 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

5 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
6 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
7 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
8 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
9 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
10 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
11 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
12 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow re-
13 moval by hire of men and equipment or under contract
14 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
15 utes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; \$287,200.

16 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

17 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
18 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
19 United States, \$6,365.

20 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
23 and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
24 sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
25 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
26 \$343,000.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the court; \$799,260: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$886,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Pan-

1 ama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges retired
2 or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
3 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the
4 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title
5 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,200,000.

6 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

7 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-
8 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
9 \$22,035,520: *Provided*, That the compensation of secre-
10 taries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be
11 fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the
12 United States Courts without regard to the Classification
13 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a
14 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
15 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing
16 judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall
17 conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7,
18 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine,
19 subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United
20 States if requested by the Director, such determination by
21 the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (ex-
22 clusive of step increases corresponding with those provided
23 for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
24 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed
25 because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to

1 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not
2 exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief
3 judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
4 court having five or more district judges, in which case the
5 aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

6 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

7 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of
8 jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners
9 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,
10 United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.

11 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

12 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
13 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
14 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of
15 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
16 of the District of Columbia, \$3,665,000: *Provided*, That
17 this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed
18 \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
19 with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the
20 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
21 Office of the United States Courts.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

23 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
24 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
25 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,238,400.

1 SALARIES OF REFEREES

2 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
3 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to ex-
4 ceed \$2,100,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary
5 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

6 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

7 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of
8 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to
9 exceed \$3,200,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary
10 and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

12 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
13 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-
14 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per
15 centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of
16 Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
17 under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
18 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District
19 of Columbia.

20 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
21 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
22 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
23 more than \$6.50 per volume.

1 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
2 Act, 1961".

3 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

4 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-
7 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
8 No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and
9 Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431
10 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-
11 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil
12 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary
13 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the
14 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the
15 United States relating to the translation or narration of col-
16 loquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
17 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-
18 cedures established by the Secretary of State and the At-
19 torney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad
20 for service in the United States and their dependents to and
21 from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
22 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign

1 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ;
2 entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500;
3 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor
4 vehicles in foreign countries; services as authorized by sec-
5 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; pay-
6 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
7 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
8 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
9 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
10 Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership
11 in organizations which issue publications to members only,
12 or to members at a price lower than to others; employment
13 of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and
14 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable
15 instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place
16 of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household
17 and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service
18 who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his
19 furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director
20 may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting
21 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
22 States Government employees, who may die away from
23 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
24 this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and pro-
25 duction of motion pictures and visual materials and pur-

1 chase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor,
2 narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering serv-
3 ices, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement,
4 and repair of properties used for information activities in
5 foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned
6 or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not
7 exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
8 quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational
9 activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending
10 official international conferences, without regard to the
11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
12 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
13 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in
14 excess of comparable allowances approved for such con-
15 ferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects
16 for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organi-
17 zations; \$101,557,300, of which not less than \$14,000,000
18 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed
19 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*,
20 That not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation
21 abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be
22 available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel
23 outside the continental United States, including travel of de-
24 pendants and transportation of personal effects, household
25 goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of

1 such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year
2 pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding
3 the fact that such travel or transportation may not be com-
4 pleted during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds
5 may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection
6 with the operation of information establishments abroad
7 without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Re-
8 vised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further*, That
9 passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-
10 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pur-
11 suant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40
12 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds
13 of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal
14 number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange
15 allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station
16 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,
17 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
18 Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States
19 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
20 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
21 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
22 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from
23 such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose
24 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or
25 property arising from such use of said radio stations and

1 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and
2 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes
3 of foreign information and educational activities which expire
4 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period
5 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or
6 assignment otherwise authorized.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
8 PROGRAM)

9 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
10 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
11 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
12 purposes authorized by sections 104 (i) and 104 (j) of that
13 Act, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, of
14 which not less than \$2,011,600 shall be available only to
15 purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall
16 determine to be excess to normal requirements of the United
17 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
18 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
19 the purposes of section 104 (f) unless such currencies are
20 excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That the dollar value of the unexpended bal-
22 ances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign cur-
23 rencies heretofore made for the purposes of such sections
24 104 (i) and 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
25 be merged with this appropriation.

1 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
3 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
4 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
5 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-
6 gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40
7 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land
8 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$8,740,000, to re-
9 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
10 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
11 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
12 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land
13 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
14 States Information Agency.

15 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

16 For payment to the "Informational media guarantee
17 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the
18 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-
19 tional media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the
20 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
21 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$3,691,680.

22 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

23 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

24 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
25 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange

1 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,935,848, to
 2 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to ex-
 3 ceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

4 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
 7 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 8 \$850,000.

9 TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

10 INCORPORATED

11 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
 12 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
 13 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
 14 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
 15 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
 16 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
 17 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
 18 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1961 for such
 19 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN- 21 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR- 22 PORATED

23 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds of the corporation
 24 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to
 25 exceed \$915,000 for the expenses of vocational training of

1 prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as author-
2 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
3 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
4 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
5 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
6 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
7 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
8 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
9 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
10 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
11 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
12 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
13 it has an interest.

14 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
17 not authorized by the Congress.

18 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used to administer any program which is
20 funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits
21 for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not
22 been made.

1 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
2 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1961”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 13, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11666

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

APRIL 14, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

June 29, 1960

8. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Reconsidered the action of June 28 (see Digest 120) on this bill, H. R. 12232, and concurred in an amendment of the House, and agreed to a motion by Sen. Stennis to insist on the one remaining Senate amendment in disagreement (pp. 13777, 13790-1, 13821-3). Conferees were appointed on the one amendment remaining in disagreement (p. 13823).
9. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment this bill, H. R. 11666 (S. Rept. 1777). p. 13881
10. PRICES. A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee approved for consideration of the full committee with amendments S. 2382, to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to provide for its more effective administration, and to bring to bear an informed public opinion upon price and wage increases which threaten economic stability. p. D633
11. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8860, to provide for payments by the Department of the Interior to small lead and zinc producers. p. D633
12. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 12533, to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act so as to increase penalties for violations under the act. p. D633
13. FISHERIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2586 to provide for the conservation of anadromous fish spawning areas in the Salmon River, Idaho. p. D633
14. CONSERVATION. Sen. Moss inserted an editorial, "Conservation: More Than Locking Out," discussing the importance of natural resource conservation. pp. 13782-3
15. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Clark urged enactment of S. 3103, to provide greater control of air pollution, before adjournment of Congress. p. 13786
16. SUGAR. Several Senators discussed Cuban-U. S. relations, including the pros and cons of reducing the sugar quota for Cuba. pp. 13815-19
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11001, to provide for U. S. participation in the International Development Association. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13843
18. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Franktown-Parker tributaries of Cherry Creek, Colo., upper Josephine-Jackson Creek, Fla., Sandy Creek, Ga., Waianae Iki, Waianae Nui, Hawaii, French Lick Creek, Ind., Bentonia, Miss., upper Gila Valley Arroyos No. 1, N. Mex., East Keechi Creek, Tex., and Beaver Creek, Va.; to S. Agriculture and Forestry and H. Agriculture Committees; and Town Fork Creek, N. C.; to Public Works Committees. p. 13774
The "Daily Digest" states that the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the watershed projects listed above referred to that committee. p. D633
19. CONGRESSIONAL RECESS. Sen. Johnson announced that Congress will recess this coming week-end until August 8. pp. 13797-8, 13799-809

HOUSE

20. SUGAR. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12311, to extend the Sugar Act of 1948 for 1 year. pp. 13921, 13969
Rep. Cooley summarized the provisions of the above bill, including the committee amendment to the bill, stating the bill includes the following: pp. 1389;
"A 1-year extension of the act to December 31, 1961.
"Presidential authority to establish -- whether Congress is in session or not -- the sugar quota for Cuba for the balance of 1960 and for 1961 at such level as the President shall find from time to time to be in the national interest, but in no event in excess of the Cuban quota under present law. If the President sets the Cuban quota at less than present law, the reduction would be reapportioned as follows: (a) An amount equivalent to Cuba's share in the domestic deficit may be assigned exclusively to the domestic area; and then (b) to five nations whose quota is presently between 3,000 and 10,000 tons a sufficient quantity of sugar to bring each of them up to 10,000 tons. These nations are Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama, the Netherlands and Nationalist China; and then (c) to the Philippine Islands 15 percent of the remainder; and then (d) to the full duty nations having quotas under the act -- except those five nations mentioned in (b) above -- the remaining 85 percent in amounts prorated according to the quotas established by the act; and then (e) to any other foreign nations without regard to allocations.
"The President also would have authority to obtain refined sugar if raw sugar was unavailable.
"A technical amendment recognizing Hawaii's full status as a State.
"A permanent change in the law which gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to reduce for the then current calendar year the quota of a foreign nation or an area, if that nation or area is unwilling or unable to meet its quota. The Secretary could reduce the nation's or area's quota by the amount of the deficit declared against it. This provision would prevent a country or area which had failed to fill its quota from disorganizing the U. S. market by shipping its full quota after a deficit had been declared against it.
"A provision applicable to the 1961 crop only which awards to new producers 75 percent of any increase in proportionate shares due to reallocated deficits."
21. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. R. 12759, to extend for 2 years the Mexican farm labor program (pp. 13898-921). By a vote of 33 to 122, rejected an amendment by Rep. Fogarty to adopt the language of the McGovern bill with the exception of the section regarding phasing-out of the program (pp. 13902-18) and rejected an amendment by Rep. Shelley to extend the program for 1 year instead of 2 (pp. 13919-21); rejected a motion by Rep. Becker to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee (p. 13921).
22. HAWAII. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 11602, to amend certain laws of the U. S. in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union (p. 13939). This bill will now be sent to the President.
23. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cannon urged Congress to enact legislation which would raise the income of the farmer. pp. 13895-6
Rep. Thompson, La., discussed the work he has done in the last 8 years in Congress which includes a statement of his position on agriculture.
pp. 13954-65

Calendar No. 1847

86TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1777

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

JUNE 29, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11666]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$676, 564, 807
Amount of increase by the Senate.....	41, 445, 340
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	718, 010, 147
Amount of appropriations, 1960.....	671, 018, 110
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1961.....	733, 030, 395
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1960.....	46, 992, 037
Under the estimates for 1961.....	15, 020, 248

Summary of bill

Activity	1960 appropriation (adjusted)	1961 estimate (amended)	1961 House bill	Senate committee recommendations 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations 1960	Estimate 1961	House bill 1961
State.....	\$229,802,564	\$262,361,610	\$223,769,754	\$257,212,954	+ \$27,410,390	- \$5,148,656	+ \$33,443,200
Justice.....	266,935,000	283,200,000	278,220,180	280,320,180	+ 13,385,180	- 2,879,820	+ 2,100,000
Judiciary.....	49,120,300	52,714,865	49,800,045	50,836,445	+ 1,716,145	- 1,878,420	+ 1,036,400
USIA.....	118,234,746	125,158,920	116,988,980	121,354,720	+ 3,119,974	- 3,804,200	+ 4,365,740
Funds appropriated to the President.....	6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,848	7,435,848	+ 1,290,348	- 1,164,152	+ 500,000
Civil Rights Commission.....	780,000	8,995,000	850,000	7,850,000	+ 70,000	- 145,000	-----
Total.....	671,018,110	733,030,395	676,564,807	718,010,147	+ 46,992,037	- 15,020,248	+ 41,445,340

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$257,212,954. This is a decrease of \$5,148,646 from the budget estimate, but is an increase of \$33,443,200 over the House allowance and \$46,992,037 above the 1960 appropriation.

GENERAL STATEMENT

In view of the urgencies of the world situation, the committee restored virtually all of the cuts made by the House in those areas where the State Department labeled its requests essential. It was felt that the Congress should not take any chance of depriving those responsible for our foreign policy of the resources which they feel they need in order to discharge their responsibilities.

However, the testimony by State Department officials developed a depressing lack of new, vital ideas which are essential if our way of life is to survive. It is not the purpose of this committee to assume jurisdiction over the field of foreign policy and we do not intend to do so. However, it is difficult to avoid the feeling that we are merely appropriating money to carry out outmoded policies which may have been vigorous and dynamic at the time of their inception a decade ago, but which now, though still workable, are not calculated to give this Nation the initiative which it must have if freedom is to flourish.

State Department officials were questioned at length to determine whether they are seeking to develop policies which will appeal to the great mass of people in the world—the people who hold the future in their hands. Generally, State Department officials contented themselves with referring to USIA as a means of reaching other peoples. The committee feels that USIA—as a channel for the transmission of ideas—performs a useful and commendable service. But it believes it is merely a channel of communication and such channels are not a substitute for policies.

At the present time, too many of our policies seem to be devoted to approaching the top echelons of governments. The Communists are devoting their efforts to approaching the great masses of people. There can be little doubt as to what the future holds for us if these trends continue.

The need for new and dynamic policies has manifestly never been greater. The massive Communist attack against our way of life is being felt on many fronts—Japan; Quemoy and Matsu; West Berlin; the Middle East; and here in our own hemisphere. It can be stated with accuracy that our relations with our next-door neighbor, Cuba, have never before been at such a low ebb, and there is cause for concern over the emerging consequences of the neglect of our Latin American neighbors to the south.

The people who are carrying on our programs are dedicated, patriotic, loyal Americans. But their talents should be devoted to creative activities in forming forward-looking policies designed to achieve the initiative against communism—rather than largely to routine administration designed to react defensively against communism.

The Secretary of State spoke eloquently of the need for high quality in the Foreign Service. We agree. We hope and urge that the

funds which we recommend will be used imaginatively to achieve this high quality and also for the planning of new approaches to the rapidly developing crises in world affairs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For this item, the committee recommends \$117,377,000, an increase of \$3,877,000 over the House allowance. The amount is \$5,077,000 over the 1960 appropriation and \$2,473,000 under the budget estimate.

This will provide for 295 new positions (31 domestic and 264 foreign service) and will provide for the opening of 9 new posts—3 in Africa, 1 in Nepal, 1 in Pakistan, 1 in Brazil, 1 in Mexico, and 2 in Europe—the elevation of consular posts to diplomatic status, improved support for existing staff, additional labor, science and other attachés and increased funds for costs related to increased political, economic, and consular activities. It will also provide for increased language training and improvements in the communications system, as well as for 13 additional vehicles, 4 over the House allowance.

The committee is cognizant of current criticisms concerning lack of fresh thinking and new ideas in the area of arms control and disarmament policy. The committee has restored \$400,000 requested for disarmament studies, and desires these funds to be used for exploration of new possibilities of arms control which will enhance U.S. security and not simply to place some theorists on the Government payroll.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$875,000, the budget estimate, for representation allowances in fiscal year 1961. The amount recommended is \$50,000 over the 1960 appropriation and \$40,000 above the House recommendation.

EXTENSION AND REMODELING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$800,000 for this item, which is the full budget estimate and is \$371,200 over the House allowance.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Group, Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group.—The committee recommends the appropriation of an additional \$30,000 over the House allowance of \$1,835,000 for the appropriation under this head. These funds are for expenses of the U.S. group in parliamentary conferences with Mexico in fiscal 1961, as authorized by Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960. This additional sum is contained in Senate Document 106, which was not considered by the House.

International tariff negotiations.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$700,000, which is \$100,000 more than the House allowance but \$200,000 under the 1961 budget estimate and \$100,000 below the restoration request to the Senate. The committee is concerned by the fact that no real effort appears to have been made to utilize the services and abilities of highly qualified businessmen at these conferences and feels strongly that in the use of this appropria-

tion, greater utilization should be made of available outstanding business authorities.

It is recommended that \$5,000 be approved for representation allowances in connection with the international tariff negotiations, which is \$4,000 over the amount allowed by the House, and that one additional passenger motor vehicle be authorized for use in connection with these conferences.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION—UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

A total of \$10,982,000 is included for appropriation items for this Commission. This represents approval of the \$5,982,000 budget request plus providing \$5 million for the Amistad Dam to proceed with newly enacted legislation for this project.

The sum of \$1,982,000, the full amount of the budget estimate is provided for "Operations and maintenance." This amount is \$142,000 over the House allowance. The increase of \$142,000 is essential to pick up 343,210 cubic yards of work deferred in 1960 due to lack of funds, plus 355,610 cubic yards of regularly scheduled work for fiscal 1960, all in connection with the needed channel excavation on the El Paso projects. Further delay of this work could, in the event of a major flood, result in failure of the levees and serious damage to highly developed property in the United States and Mexico.

Construction.—The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate of \$4 million. Restoration of \$2 million deleted by the House will allow the Commission to undertake the first year's program for modification of the levee system in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in order to provide a reasonable measure of flood protection in this area with a population of one-half million people and urban and rural properties, including 750,000 acres of irrigated land, valued at \$1.2 billion.

Amistad Dam and Reservoir.—An additional sum of \$5 million has been approved by the committee to carry out the authorization contained in H.R. 12263, recently passed by the Congress, for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international storage dam on the Rio Grande, pursuant to the terms of the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944. In view of the importance of this project, the committee felt that the necessary financial resources should be made available as quickly as possible.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION EXCHANGE

For this item, the committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$28,200,000. This is an increase of \$4,999,000 over the House allowance. In addition, the committee recommends that \$6,600,000, the same amount as provided in the House bill, for the purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade, Development, and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for certain international educational and cultural activities as stipulated in sections 104(j), 104(k), 104(o), and 104(p) of that act. The committee further recommends that the limitation on administrative expense be increased from \$1,437,500 to \$1,700,000.

The committee strongly recommends that this program be adjusted to provide for a greater exchange of scholarships between the United States and the countries of Eastern Europe, the Far East, and other areas of the world where the need is manifestly the greatest and that exchanges with Western Europe be sharply reduced.

The committee was requested to add \$185,000 to the regular appropriation for the exchange program to provide funds for an American-Russian language student exchange to take place in the summer of 1961. If adopted, there would be sent to Russia this summer 75 American college graduates and undergraduates who are proficient in the Russian language to study 2 months of language at Russian universities and 3 weeks of travel in the Soviet Union. In exchange, 75 Russian students and young teachers of the English language would come to the United States for the same type of program. The appropriation request would cover the cost of one-half of the program, with Russia paying the other half. Such a program would implement section 5, paragraph 5, of the agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for cooperation in exchanges in the scientific, technical, educational, and cultural fields in 1960-61.

While the committee has not recommended additional funds for this purpose, it is in complete sympathy with the proposal and recommends that the Department work out such an exchange within the framework of the program, since the funds for such exchanges could be reallocated from the disproportionate share being devoted to exchanges with Western Europe.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

The budget estimate presented in Senate Document 106 called for \$8,300,000 to cover the costs of a 3-year program to carry out the establishment and operation in Hawaii of a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West, as authorized by chapter VII of the Mutual Security Act of 1960, Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960.

The committee strongly feels that in the present state of international affairs, such an institution is highly essential and can make an important long-term contribution to the promotion of better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations in the Far East. Such an institution offers a unique opportunity in the battle for men's minds. For this reason the committee is disappointed at the inadequate program presented by the executive branch.

In lieu of the budget request of \$8,300,000, the committee recommends the appropriation of \$10 million in fiscal year 1961. This is the amount required as the first year's cost of a 3-year program involving a total cost of approximately \$31 million. This will permit the program to handle ultimately approximately 2,000 students per year, rather than the 200 students per year, envisaged by the budget estimate. It is sobering to note that the exposure of even 2,000 students per year to American democratic thoughts and policies will still be appreciably less than the current programs of the Soviet Union and Communist China to indoctrinate Asiatic students in their ideology.

PRESENTATION OF A STATUE TO URUGUAY

The committee recommends the full budget estimate contained in Senate Document 106 in the amount of \$18,000 for expenses necessary to provide for a statue of George Washington to be presented to Uruguay in appreciation for the gift of a statue of Gen. Jose Artigas by the people of Uruguay to the United States in 1948. This item was authorized by the act of September 21, 1959 (Public Law 620, 86th Cong.).

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$875,000, a reduction of \$125,000 under the budget estimate, for this item. The authority for the appropriation was approved by the act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395). Although \$1 million had been requested to cover the purchase price of the site (square 59), reports filed on the authorization bill by the Senate and House Committees on Public Works reveal that the purchase price of such premises is estimated at \$875,000, based on sales of comparable properties in the general area, with appropriate allowance for size, location, and other distinguishing characteristics.

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN FOR BONIN ISLANDERS' CLAIMS

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$6 million, requested in Senate Document 107, to effect payment to the Government of Japan for settlement of all claims of displaced residents of the Bonin Islands, as authorized by Public Law 86-486, approved June 1, 1960.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For this item, the committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1,843,000 to cover the costs of participating in the recurring and emergency international conferences and other activities arising in the conduct of foreign affairs. The committee agrees with the House that attention should be given to management and labor with regard to the makeup of delegations, specifically, with regard to all matters that pertain to American industries.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Prevention of the importation of used firearms.—The committee recommends that the following section be added to the House bill:

SEC. 107. It is the sense of the Senate that in the administration of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, the Secretary of State should take such action as may be necessary to prevent the importation or reimportation into the United States (other than for use by the Armed Forces of the United States) for resale of firearms manufactured for the armed forces of any country, or parts thereof for reassembly, except those which are curios or antiques or weapons of obsolete ignition incapable of using a fixed cartridge or fixed shotgun shell.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$280,320,180 for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1961. This amount is \$2,100,000 above the House allowance and is \$2,789,820 under the budget estimate. The amount recommended is \$13,385,180 over the 1960 appropriations.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For this item the committee has approved \$13,375,000, which is \$200,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The additional amount recommended was contained in Senate Document 106 and is to enable the Department to handle an anticipated increased caseload under the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,310,180, an increase of \$300,000 over the House bill. The amount recommended permits payment of services performed by court-appointed commissioners in condemnation cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and covers added travel requirements, printing of briefs and records, reporting services, and miscellaneous costs, under the provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

Additional language requested by the Department "to provide not to exceed \$200,000 to effect payment of the commissioners' services" has been granted by the committee.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For this item the committee recommends that \$1.6 million of the \$2 million budget estimate contained in Senate Document 106 be allowed. This additional amount is to cover the costs of personnel and other costs essential in the prevention of illegal airplane flights or other departures from the United States to foreign countries of persons for purposes inimical to the foreign policy of this Nation.

Language requested to permit the purchase of 69 additional vehicles is denied.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 207

The committee has deleted section 207 from the House bill. This section prohibits the payment of compensation to land commissioners, and the Attorney General recommended the deletion of this section. Evidence was received from many sources that unless this section was stricken great hardships would result on landowners and the Government.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The committee recommends a direct appropriation for "Salaries and expenses of the Federal judiciary", a total of \$50,836,445. This sum is \$1,036,400 more than the House bill, \$1,716,145 in excess of the fiscal 1960 appropriations, but \$1,878,420 below the fiscal year 1961 estimate.

SUPREME COURT

Miscellaneous expenses.—The committee recommends \$87,000, an increase of \$17,200 over the House allowance, to permit the installation of eight exhibit cases within the Supreme Court Building for the display of original documents reflecting the participation of this court in the formative years of our Nation's history.

Care of buildings and grounds.—The committee recommends the appropriation of \$290,800, or an increase of \$3,600 over the House allowance, to cover the costs of installation of the exhibit cases in the U.S. Supreme Court Building.

CUSTOMS COURT, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For this item, the committee has approved the appropriation of \$799,260, the amount allowed by the House.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Salaries of judges.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,200,000, the amount allowed by the House, which is \$15,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

Salaries of supporting personnel.—For this item, the committee has approved the sum of \$22,235,520, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance, but \$932,480 below the budget estimate. The 25 increase will permit the employment of 5 additional deputy clerks, additional probation officers, and approximately 7 clerk-stenographers in the probation system. The record reflects that the additional deputy clerks are essential and that the additional personnel in the probation offices will bring about a more effective operation.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,999,000, an increase of \$334,000 above the House bill, but \$300,000 under the amount requested. Of the increase provided, \$100,000 is for costs of furniture for new buildings to be completed in fiscal year 1961 and \$7,500 for new plates for Treasury checks.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,470,000, the total amount requested and an increase of \$231,600 above the House allowance. With respect to this appropriation, the committee is fully convinced of the need for the Judicial Conference to study and bring up to date the Federal rules of practice and procedure governing civil, criminal, bankruptcy, admiralty, and appellate litigation, pursuant to Public Law 85-513 (72 Stat. 356) enacted in 1958. The high costs of litigation—such as the costs involved in deposition and discovery, and appellate procedures—as well as lengthy delays may be attributed

in part to obsolete, cumbersome, and even restrictive Federal rules of court. Sufficient funds have been made available for the rules undertaking, and the committee is informed that the Chief Justice has appointed six nationally organized committees of judges, lawyers, and legal scholars whose job it will be to study and to recommend to the Supreme Court, and eventually to the Congress, improvement in the rules of practice and procedure in the Federal courts. Therefore, the committee expects the rules undertaking to proceed without delay.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

The committee has approved the sum of \$2,150,000, which is \$50,000 above the House allowance. The added sum will permit the employment of four full-time referees.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$3,400,000 for this item, which is an increase of \$200,000 above the House allowance. The increase will permit the employment of approximately 35 additional clerical employees to handle the mounting caseload, cover the costs of nonpersonal items, and provide furniture for bankruptcy offices in new buildings to be completed in fiscal 1961.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses

The committee approves an appropriation of \$103,557,300 for this item, which is \$2 million over the House allowance, but \$2,242,700 under the request. This additional sum will permit the opening of new posts in Africa and South America and the strengthening of the binational center operations. However, the committee agrees with the House that more efficient use of the funds provided for "Salaries and expenses" would greatly improve the effectiveness of the USIA operation. The committee strongly recommends that personnel which is so greatly in excess of the needs, in areas such as Western Europe, be transferred to countries where their services can really be utilized. It is further recommended that more stress be placed upon binational centers, where the people of the countries in which the centers are operating have the primary responsibility for operating the centers, with U.S. personnel merely giving guidance and assistance.

In this connection, it is the opinion of the committee that the Bi-National Cultural Institute program is one of the most important, if not the single most important, entity of the U.S. Information Service abroad to promote, through a variety of channels, the continued expansion and improvement of U.S.-host country relationships and understanding.

To the average citizen of the host country, the binational centers are true community centers of many facets. In addition to language training, there are social, musical, artistic, and other contacts. The committee believes that too much U.S. Government participation in the direct support of the institutes is detrimental, as many of the

patrons may get the idea that the institutes are in some way a direct branch of the U.S. governmental operations within their country.

The committee, therefore, urges that in the future every effort be made through local channels, to obtain capital funds, as has been done in some countries, for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings, instead of relying on the use of Public Law 480 funds for that purpose.

The committee also recommends \$135,000, the budget estimate, for representation allowance. This amount is \$45,000 over the House allowance and the 1960 limitation.

Philippine-American Cultural Foundation

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,365,740 for this Foundation. This request was made as an amendment to the budget by Senate Document 106 and represents the equivalent in U.S. dollars of Philippine pesos in an IMG account which is restricted by agreement to "Philippine educational, cultural, and informational activities." The amount is to be used to provide a grant to the Philippine-American Cultural Foundation to establish a binational cultural center in Manila. The Philippine Government has recently provided a valuable tract of land and complete tax exemption for the Foundation. There have also been substantial private Filipino pledges of financial aid. The Filipino contributions aggregate approximately \$2 million.

Informational media guarantee fund

The committee has approved the sum of \$4,691,680 for this item, which is an increase of \$1 million over the House allowance but \$608,320 under the budget request.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL FUND

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,435,848 for this program, which is \$500,000 over the House allowance but \$1,164,152 under the budget request. This increased sum will provide for additional trade fairs, trade missions, economic missions, and cultural presentations during fiscal 1961. The committee further recommends the sum of \$70,700 for the representation allowance in connection with this program, an increase of \$45,700 over the House.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1961
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1960	Appropriation estimate, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt.....	\$399,000	\$399,000	-----
Payment to the Republic of Panama.....	1,930,000	1,930,000	-----
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad.....	232,162	306,000	+\$73,838
Total.....	2,561,162	2,635,000	+73,838

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

	Authoriza- tion, 1960	Estimate, 1961	Recom- mended in House bill for 1961	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Authoriza- tion, 1960	House bill Estimate, 1961
Corporation						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	\$1,208,000	\$1,415,000	\$1,415,000	\$1,415,000	+\$147,000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1961

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	Recom- mended in House bill for 1961	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House bill
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$112,300,000	\$119,850,000	\$113,500,000	\$117,377,000	+\$5,077,000	-\$2,473,000	+\$3,877,000
Representation allowances.....	825,000	875,000	835,000	875,000	+50,000	-----	+40,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	17,372,000	17,372,000	10,723,000	10,723,000	-6,649,000	-6,649,000	-----
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program).....	-----	4,850,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+4,500,000	-350,000	-----
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-500,000	-----	-----
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	2,360,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	+180,000	-----	-----
Extension and remodeling, State Department building.....	3,000,000	800,000	225,000	596,200	-2,403,800	-203,800	+371,200
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	137,357,000	147,287,000	133,323,000	137,611,200	+254,200	-9,675,800	+4,288,200
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES							
Pan American Health Organization building site.....	-----	1,000,000	-----	875,000	+875,000	-125,000	+875,000
Contributions to international organizations.....	54,533,064	49,380,000	48,700,754	48,700,754	-5,832,310	-679,246	-----
Missions to international organizations.....	1,949,500	1,996,000	1,835,000	1,865,000	-84,500	-131,000	+30,000
International conferences and contingencies.....	2,100,000	2,450,000	1,843,000	1,843,000	-257,000	-607,000	-----
International tariff negotiations.....	-----	900,000	600,000	700,000	+700,000	-200,000	+100,000
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	58,582,564	55,726,000	52,978,754	53,983,754	-4,458,810	-1,742,246	+1,005,000

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$3,695,000	\$4,010,000	\$3,805,000	\$3,805,000	\$3,805,000	+\$110,000	—\$205,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	12,790,000	13,750,000	13,175,000	13,175,000	13,375,000	+\$55,000	—375,000	-----	+\$200,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	4,500,000	4,760,000	4,760,000	4,760,000	4,760,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	22,700,000	23,900,000	23,010,180	23,010,180	23,310,180	+\$10,180	-----	-----	-----
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1,775,000	1,800,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	45,460,000	48,220,000	46,400,180	46,400,180	46,900,180	+\$1,440,180	—1,319,820	-----	+\$500,000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	114,600,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE									
Salaries and expenses.....	55,800,000	60,460,000	57,800,000	57,800,000	59,400,000	+\$3,600,000	-----	-----	-----
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM									
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	42,350,000	43,545,000	43,045,000	43,045,000	43,045,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buildings and facilities.....	5,625,000	9,875,000	9,875,000	9,875,000	9,875,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Support of United States prisoners.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Federal prison system.....	51,075,000	56,520,000	56,020,000	56,020,000	56,020,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY									
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Office of Alien Property.....	(1,500,000)	(550,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Department of Justice.....	266,935,000	283,200,000	278,220,180	278,220,180	280,320,180	+\$13,385,180	—2,879,820	-----	+\$2,100,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 17.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1961—Continued

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	Recommended in House bill for 1961	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House bill
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES							
Salaries.....	\$1,335,600	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000	+\$34,400		
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000			
Miscellaneous expenses.....	74,000	87,000	69,800	87,000	+13,000		+\$17,200
Care of the building and grounds.....	347,400	290,800	287,200	290,800	-56,600		+3,600
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,300	6,365	6,365	6,365	+65		
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,853,300	1,844,165	1,823,365	1,844,165	-9,135		+20,800
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS							
Salaries and expenses.....	332,000	343,000	343,000	343,000	+11,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	788,000	879,300	799,260	799,260	+11,260	-\$80,040	
CUSTOMS COURT							
Salaries and expenses.....	875,000	886,000	886,000	886,000	+11,000		
Repairs and improvements.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500			
Total, Court of Claims.....	884,500	895,500	895,500	895,500	+11,000		
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES							
Salaries of judges.....	9,185,000	9,397,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	+15,000	-197,000	
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	21,501,000	23,168,000	22,035,520	22,235,520	+734,520	-932,480	+200,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,820,000	4,660,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	-320,000	-160,000	
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	3,500,000	4,416,700	3,665,000	3,998,000	+499,000	-417,700	+334,000
Administrative office, salaries and expenses.....	1,200,000	1,470,000	1,238,400	1,470,000	+270,000		+231,600

Referees, special account:

Salaries.....	(2,096,500)	3 (2,177,500)	(2,100,000)	(2,150,000)	(+143,500)	(-27,500)	(+50,000)
Expenses.....	(3,050,000)	3 (3,463,700)	(3,890,000)	(3,400,000)	(+550,000)	(-63,700)	(+900,000)
Total, other courts and services.....	40,206,000	43,111,700	40,638,920	41,404,520	+1,198,520	-1,707,180	+765,600
Total, the Judiciary, excluding special accounts.....	44,063,800	47,073,665	44,500,045	45,286,445	+1,222,645	-1,787,220	+786,400
Total, the Judiciary, including special accounts.....	49,120,300	52,714,365	49,800,045	50,836,445	+1,716,145	-1,878,420	+1,036,400

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$101,557,300	\$105,800,000	\$101,557,300	\$103,557,300	+\$2,000,000	-\$2,242,700	+\$2,000,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	4,927,446	3,493,180	3,000,000	3,000,000	-1,927,446	-493,180	-----
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	9,000,000	9,200,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	-260,000	-460,000	-----
Philippine-American Cultural Foundation.....	-----	1,365,740	-----	1,365,740	+1,365,740	-----	+1,365,740
Payment to informational media guarantee fund.....	2,750,000	5,300,000	3,691,680	4,691,680	+1,941,680	-608,320	+1,000,000
Total, United States Information Agency.....	118,234,746	125,158,920	116,988,980	121,354,720	+3,119,974	-3,804,200	+4,365,740
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
President's special international program.....	4 6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,848	7,435,848	+1,290,348	-1,164,152	+500,000
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	780,000	995,000	850,000	850,000	+70,000	-145,000	-----
Total, related agencies.....	125,160,246	134,753,920	124,774,828	129,640,568	+4,480,322	-5,113,352	+4,865,740
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special accounts.....	665,961,610	727,389,195	671,264,807	712,460,147	+46,498,537	-14,929,048	+41,195,340
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special accounts.....	671,018,110	733,030,395	676,564,807	718,010,147	+46,992,037	-15,020,248	+41,445,340

¹ Permanent indefinite appropriation requested.
² Consolidated with "International educational exchange activities" (special foreign currency program).
³ Budget proposed consolidation of "Salaries" and "Expenses" into 1 appropriation item.
⁴ In addition, \$265,000 of unobligated, prior-year balances were authorized.
⁵ In addition, \$104,652 of unobligated, prior-year balances were authorized.
⁶ Includes \$13,226,640 budget amendments in S. Doc. 106 and \$6,000,000 in S. Doc. 107.

Calendar No. 1847

86TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11666

[Report No. 1777]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 14, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 29, 1960

Reported by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, with amendments

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the su-
10 preme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6
17 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q,
18 287r) ; purchase (not to exceed ~~nine, of which two~~ *thirteen*) or hire of passenger motor
19 ~~be for replacement only~~ vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United
20 States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
21 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15
22 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of
23 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
24 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title
25

1 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in
2 foreign countries; dues for library membership in organiza-
3 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
4 bers at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens
5 by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously
6 charged and paid for passports; radio communications; pay-
7 ment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information,
8 telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of
9 maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts
10 and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care
11 and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
12 expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bring-
13 ing to the United States from foreign countries persons
14 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
15 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
16 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
17 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
18 graphic aids; ~~\$113,500,000~~ \$117,377,000, of which not less
19 than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
20 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in posses-
22 sion of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in ac-
23 cordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70
24 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
25 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case

1 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
2 (except that ten such vehicles may be purchased at not to
3 exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other
4 such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), ~~\$835,000~~ \$875,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF
10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U.S.C. 55a), \$10,723,000, of which not less than \$10,-
19 495,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-
2 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-
3 GRAM)

4 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
5 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
6 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
7 purposes authorized by section 104 (l) of that Act, to be
8 credited to and expended under the appropriation account
9 for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
10 abroad", and to remain available until expended, \$4,500,000,
11 of which not less than \$3,200,000 shall be available to pur-
12 chase currencies which the Treasury Department shall deter-
13 mine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United
14 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
15 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
16 the purposes of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such cur-
17 rencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United
18 States.

19 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
21 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
22 Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement

1 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
2 107), \$1,000,000.

3 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-
4 ABILITY FUND

5 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
6 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
7 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,540,000.

8 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT
9 BUILDING

10 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
11 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
12 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
13 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
14 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
15 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
16 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until
17 expended, ~~\$225,000~~ \$596,200, to be transferred to the
18 General Services Administration.

19 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES
20 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
22 meet annual obligations of membership in international
23 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
24 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,700,754.

1 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
3 certain international organizations in which the United States
4 participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
5 of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent
6 Acts and conventions providing for such representation; sal-
7 aries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
8 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
9 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11
11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and pur-
12 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~\$1,835,000~~
13 *\$1,865,000.*

14 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

15 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
16 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
17 national activities which arise from time to time in the con-
18 duct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
19 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions,
20 or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
21 without regard to civil service and classification laws; sal-
22 aries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents
23 as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
24 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in
 2 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
 3 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
 4 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,843,000, of which not to
 5 exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for rep-
 6 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
 7 the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for
 8 entertainment.

9 INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

10 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
 11 States in the fifth round of tariff negotiations beginning in
 12 fiscal year 1961, including *purchase of not to exceed one pas-*
 13 *senger motor vehicle, and not to exceed* ~~\$1,000~~ \$5,000 for
 14 representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3)
 15 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for
 16 entertainment, ~~\$600,000~~ \$700,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
 17 propriation shall be available in accordance with authority
 18 specified in the current appropriation for "International
 19 conferences and contingencies."

20 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

21 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

22 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

23 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
 24 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,

1 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
2 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
3 the United States Section, International Boundary and Water
4 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation
5 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
6 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
7 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed
8 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
9 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
10 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
11 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the
12 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
14 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or
15 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
16 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of
17 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone,
18 and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the
19 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
22 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
23 tions, \$578,000.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
3 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
4 ~~\$1,840,000~~ \$1,982,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for
5 the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to
6 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
7 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
8 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
11 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,
12 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
14 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49
15 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September
16 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated
17 in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed
18 at Washington on February 3, 1944, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$9,000,-
19 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no
20 expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-
21 control project for construction on any land, site, or ease-
22 ment in connection with this project except such as has
23 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
24 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
25 *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall

1 not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in
2 the United States unless suitable arrangements have been
3 made with the prospective water users for repayment to the
4 Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall
5 have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of
6 State: *Provided further, That \$5,000,000 of this appropria-*
7 *tion shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of*
8 *H.R. 12263, Eighty-sixth Congress, second session, or similar*
9 *legislation.*

10 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

11 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
12 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
13 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
14 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
15 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
16 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
17 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); hire of passenger motor
19 vehicles; \$365,000, to be disbursed under the direction
20 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for
21 additional expenses of the American Sections, Interna-
22 tional Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

23 International Joint Commission, United States and
24 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
25 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-

1 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
2 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other
3 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
4 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
5 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
6 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
7 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
8 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
9 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
10 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*,
11 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
12 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
13 propriation is made.

14 International Boundary Commission, United States
15 and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
16 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
17 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the
18 United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence
19 to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day
20 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member
21 of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight
22 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
23 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
24 the boundary line clear.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress, \$1,875,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed

1 \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds
3 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
4 amended; ~~\$23,210,000~~ \$28,200,000, of which not less than
5 \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
6 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
7 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$1,437,500~~ \$1,700,-
8 000 may be used for administrative expenses during the cur-
9 rent fiscal year.

10 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES
11 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

12 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
13 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
14 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
15 purposes authorized by sections 104 (h), 104 (j), 104 (k),
16 104 (o), and 104 (p) of the Agricultural Trade Develop-
17 ment and Assistance Act, as amended, to remain available
18 until expended, \$6,600,000, of which not less than \$2,862,-
19 500 shall be available to purchase currencies which the
20 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to normal
21 requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this ap-
22 propriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies
23 available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f)
24 of such Act unless such currencies are excess to the normal

1 requirements of the United States: *Provided further*, That
2 the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30,
3 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made to
4 the Department of State for the purposes of section 104 (h)
5 and section 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
6 be merged with this appropriation.

7 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

8 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
9 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
10 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
11 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
12 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
13 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat.
14 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended:
15 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
16 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
17 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

18 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE
19 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

20 *To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying*
21 *out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Techni-*
22 *cal Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by*
23 *grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,*
24 *\$10,000,000.*

1 PRESENTATION OF A STATUE TO URUGUAY

2 *For expenses necessary to provide for a statue of George*
 3 *Washington, to be presented to the people of Uruguay, as*
 4 *authorized by the Act of September 21, 1959 (Public Law*
 5 *86-345), \$18,000.*

6 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

7 *For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions*
 8 *of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395) au-*
 9 *thorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without*
 10 *consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization*
 11 *for use as a headquarters site, \$875,000, to be transferred*
 12 *to the General Services Administration.*

13 PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN FOR BONIN
 14 ISLANDERS' CLAIMS

15 *For payment to the Government of Japan for settlement*
 16 *of all claims of displaced residents of the Bonin Islands,*
 17 *as authorized by the Act of June 1, 1960 (Public Law*
 18 *86-486), \$6,000,000.*

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
 21 and Expenses", "International conferences and contin-
 22 gencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are
 23 available for reimbursement of the General Services Ad-
 24 ministration for security guard services for protection of
 25 confidential files.

1 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
2 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any per-
3 son assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several
4 States of the United States or any political subdivision
5 thereof.

6 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title
7 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
8 any international organization which engages in the direct
9 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
10 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
11 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
12 one world government or one world citizenship.

13 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
14 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
15 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
16 China.

17 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
18 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
19 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
20 niture and household and personal effects of an employee of
21 the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is
22 unable to use his furniture and effects.

23 *SEC. 107. It is the sense of the Senate that in the admin-*
24 *istration of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954,*

1 *as amended, the Secretary of State should take such action as*
 2 *may be necessary to prevent the importation or reimportation*
 3 *into the United States (other than for use by the Armed*
 4 *Forces of the United States) for resale of firearms manu-*
 5 *factured for the armed forces of any country, or parts thereof*
 6 *for reassembly, except those which are curios or antiques or*
 7 *weapons of obsolete ignition incapable of using a fixed car-*
 8 *tridge or fixed shotgun shell.*

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
 10 Appropriation Act, 1961".

11 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 15 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
 16 including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire
 17 of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emer-
 18 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
 19 General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,805,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-
 22 partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
 23 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 24 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative

1 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 2 (31 U.S.C. 529) ; ~~\$13,175,000~~ \$13,375,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

4 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
 5 and kindred laws, \$4,760,000: *Provided*, That none of this
 6 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
 7 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
 8 Division.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
 10 AND MARSHALS

11 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
 12 attorneys and marshals; and firearms and ammunition;
 13 ~~\$23,010,180~~ \$23,310,180, of which not to exceed \$50,000
 14 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy
 15 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per
 16 day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated
 17 \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one
 18 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney Gen-
 19 eral : *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appro-
 20 priated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment
 21 of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed
 22 in condemnation cases under Rule 71A(h) of the Federal
 23 Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
3 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
4 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and
5 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
6 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
7 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
8 States Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
9 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness
10 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

11 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-
14 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the
15 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,
16 collection, classification and preservation of identification and
17 other records and their exchange with, and for the official
18 use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Govern-
19 ment, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange
20 to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside
21 the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other
22 investigations regarding official matters under the control of
23 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
24 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-
25 chase for police-type use without regard to the general

1 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to
 2 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,
 3 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 4 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
 5 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
 6 paragraph; payment of rewards: construction of a storage
 7 building at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
 8 Center, Quantico, Virginia; and not to exceed \$70,000 to
 9 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to
 10 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
 11 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$118,000,-
 12 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
 13 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the
 14 position is held by the present incumbent.

15 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
 16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
 17 any civil-service employee.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
 21 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
 22 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
 23 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
 24 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1

1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
 2 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
 3 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
 4 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of
 5 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certi-
 6 ficate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the
 7 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
 8 (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only)
 9 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to
 10 exceed five for replacement only) and maintenance and op-
 11 eration of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at
 12 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
 13 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
 14 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to
 15 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, main-
 16 tenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
 17 of equipment incident thereto; acquisition of land as sites for
 18 enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence;
 19 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
 20 security guard services for protection of confidential files;
 21 and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and
 22 transportation of alien enemies and their wives and depend-
 23 ent children, including return of such persons to place of bona
 24 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized
 25 by the Attorney General; ~~\$57,800,000~~ \$59,400,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed
2 \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of air-
3 craft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

6 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
7 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
8 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners
9 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska;
10 purchase of not to exceed twenty-nine (of which twenty
11 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
12 vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
13 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
14 payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss,
15 damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C.
16 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards;
17 payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
18 ucts and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps;
19 and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the
20 Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$43,045,000:
21 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health
22 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
23 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
24 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
25 correctional institutions.

1

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2

For completing construction of a maximum security
institution on publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois,
\$8,875,000.

5

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional in-
stitutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
by contract or force account, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
formed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
able for payment to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as
the Department of Justice's share of the cost of a new sewage
disposal plant to serve the United States Penitentiary,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

16

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

17

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

20

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

21

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF

22

ALIEN PROPERTY

23

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-
nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other
property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pur-

24

25

1 suant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy
2 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and
3 the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22
4 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
5 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
6 pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed
7 \$650,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the
8 general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-
9 erty, including rent of private or Government-owned space
10 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or
11 before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney
12 General shall make a report to the Appropriations Commit-
13 tees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving
14 detailed information on all administrative and nonadminis-
15 trative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal
16 year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien
17 Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein
18 authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the
19 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general adminis-
20 tration", Justice.

21 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
23 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter
24 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed

1 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed
2 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of
3 a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
5 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
6 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
7 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
8 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
9 credit of the District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
11 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
12 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
13 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

14 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
15 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
16 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
17 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for
18 individuals.

19 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
20 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
21 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries
22 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and
23 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available
24 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the
25 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

1 ~~SEC. 207.~~ None of the funds appropriated by this title
 2 may be used for the compensation of Commissioners ap-
 3 pointed in lands cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal
 4 Rules of Civil Procedure.

5 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
 6 Appropriation Act, 1961".

7 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

8 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 SALARIES

10 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
 11 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be
 12 fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and
 13 who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to
 14 any office or work of the Court, \$1,370,000.

15 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

16 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
 17 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

18 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

19 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief
 20 Justice may approve, ~~\$69,800~~ \$87,000.

21 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

22 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
 23 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
 24 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
 25 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,

1 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
 2 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
 3 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
 4 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow re-
 5 moval by hire of men and equipment or under contract
 6 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
 7 utes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; ~~\$287,200~~ \$290,800.

8 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

9 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
 10 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
 11 United States, \$6,365.

12 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 15 and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
 16 sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
 17 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
 18 \$343,000.

19 CUSTOMS COURT

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries
 22 of the officers and employees of the court; services as au-
 23 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 24 U.S.C. 55a) ; and necessary expenses of the court, includ-
 25 ing exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be

1 approved by the court; \$799,260: *Provided*, That traveling
2 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
3 the written certificate of the judge.

4 COURT OF CLAIMS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
7 and all other officers and employees of the court, and for
8 other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other
9 fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and
10 travel, \$886,000.

11 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

12 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
13 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
14 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

15 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

16 JUDICIAL SERVICES

17 SALARIES OF JUDGES

18 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
19 judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Pan-
20 ama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges retired
21 or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
22 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the
23 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title
24 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,200,000.

1 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

2 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-
3 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
4 ~~\$22,035,520~~ \$22,235,520: *Provided*, That the compensa-
5 tion of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges
6 shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of
7 the United States Courts without regard to the Classification
8 Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a
9 secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
10 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing
11 judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall
12 conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7,
13 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine,
14 subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United
15 States if requested by the Director, such determination by
16 the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (ex-
17 clusive of step increases corresponding with those provided
18 for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
19 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed
20 because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to
21 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not
22 exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief
23 judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
24 court having five or more district judges, in which case the
25 aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

1 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

2 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of
3 jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners
4 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,
5 United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.

6 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

7 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
8 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
9 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of
10 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
11 of the District of Columbia, ~~\$3,665,000~~ \$3,999,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to
13 exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings con-
14 cerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on
15 the written authorization of the Director of the Administra-
16 tive Office of the United States Courts.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

18 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
19 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and
20 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$1,238,400~~
21 \$1,470,000.

22 SALARIES OF REFEREES

23 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
24 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to ex-
25 ceed ~~\$2,100,000~~ \$2,150,000, to be derived from the Ref-

1 referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance of
2 said Act.

3 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

4 For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of
5 June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to
6 exceed ~~\$3,200,000~~ \$3,400,000, to be derived from the
7 Referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance
8 of said Act.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

10 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
11 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-
12 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per
13 centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of
14 Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
15 under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
16 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District
17 of Columbia.

18 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
19 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
20 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
21 more than \$6.50 per volume.

22 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
23 Act, 1961".

1 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

2 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-
5 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
6 No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and
7 Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431
8 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-
9 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil
10 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary
11 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the
12 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the
13 United States relating to the translation or narration of col-
14 loquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
15 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-
16 cedures established by the Secretary of State and the At-
17 torney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad
18 for service in the United States and their dependents to and
19 from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of
20 personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign
21 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ;
22 entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500;
23 hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor

1 vehicles in foreign countries; services as authorized by sec-
2 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; pay-
3 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
4 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
5 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
6 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
7 Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership
8 in organizations which issue publications to members only,
9 or to members at a price lower than to others; employment
10 of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and
11 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable
12 instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place
13 of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household
14 and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service
15 who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his
16 furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director
17 may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting
18 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
19 States Government employees, who may die away from
20 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
21 this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and pro-
22 duction of motion pictures and visual materials and pur-
23 chase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor,
24 narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering serv-
25 ices, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement,

1 and repair of properties used for information activities in
2 foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned
3 or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not
4 exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
5 quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational
6 activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending
7 official international conferences, without regard to the
8 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
9 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
10 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in
11 excess of comparable allowances approved for such con-
12 ferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects
13 for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organi-
14 zations; ~~\$101,557,300~~ \$103,557,300, of which not less than
15 \$14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
16 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
17 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$90,000~~ \$135,000
18 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*,
19 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in
20 connection with travel of personnel outside the continental
21 United States, including travel of dependents and transporta-
22 tion of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of
23 such personnel, when any part of such travel or transporta-
24 tion begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel
25 orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that

1 such travel or transportation may not be completed during
2 the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be
3 exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with
4 the operation of information establishments abroad with-
5 out regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Re-
6 vised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further*, That
7 passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-
8 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pur-
9 suant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40
10 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds
11 of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal
12 number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange
13 allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station
14 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,
15 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
16 Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States
17 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for
18 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
19 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
20 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from
21 such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose
22 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or
23 property arising from such use of said radio stations and
24 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and

1 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes
2 of foreign information and educational activities which expire
3 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period
4 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or
5 assignment otherwise authorized.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
7 PROGRAM)

8 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
9 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
10 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
11 purposes authorized by sections 104 (i) and 104 (j) of that
12 Act, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, of
13 which not less than \$2,011,600 shall be available only to
14 purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall
15 determine to be excess to normal requirements of the United
16 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
17 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
18 the purposes of section 104 (f) unless such currencies are
19 excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That the dollar value of the unexpended bal-
21 ances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign cur-
22 rencies heretofore made for the purposes of such sections
23 104 (i) and 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
24 be merged with this appropriation.

1 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
 3 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
 4 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
 5 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-
 6 gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40
 7 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land
 8 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$8,740,000, to re-
 9 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
 10 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
 11 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
 12 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land
 13 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
 14 States Information Agency.

15 PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION

16 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
 17 *section 1011(d) of the United States Information and*
 18 *Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22*
 19 *U.S.C. 1442(d)), \$1,365,740: Provided, That this*
 20 *amount shall be used for purchase of Philippine pesos*
 21 *from the special account for the informational media*
 22 *guarantee program.*

23 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

24 For payment to the "Informational media guarantee
 25 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the

1 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-
2 tional media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the
3 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
4 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), ~~\$3,691,680~~
5 ~~\$4,691,680~~.

6 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

7 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

8 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
9 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange
10 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", ~~\$6,935,848~~
11 ~~\$7,435,848~~, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
12 That not to exceed a total of ~~\$25,000~~ \$70,700 may be ex-
13 pended for representation.

14 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
17 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
18 \$850,000.

19 TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,

20 INCORPORATED

21 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
22 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
23 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
24 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
25 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section

1 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
2 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
3 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1961 for such
4 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

5 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
6 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
7 PORATED

8 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds of the corporation
9 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to
10 exceed \$915,000 for the expenses of vocational training of
11 prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as author-
12 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
13 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
14 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
15 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
16 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
17 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
18 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
19 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
20 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
21 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
22 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
23 it has an interest.

1 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
4 not authorized by the Congress.

5 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to administer any program which is
7 funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits
8 for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not
9 been made.

10 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
11 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
12 tion Act, 1961”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 13, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11666

[Report No. 1777]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

APRIL 14, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 29, 1960

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued July 1, 1960
For actions of June 30, 1960
86th-2d, No. 122

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed: Sugar bill; bill to amend Fair Labor Standards Act. House agreed to conference report on general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House received veto message on pay bill. Senate agreed to concurrent resolution for adjournment July 2-Aug. 8. Senate agreed to House amendments to color additives bill. Senate passed State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to increase maximum per diem allowances. Senate committee reported nomination of Stephens to OGC. Sen. Magnuson introduced and discussed bill to provide for development of forest roads and trails.

SENATE

1. COLOR ADDITIVES. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2197, to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to authorize the use of suitable color additives in or on foods, drugs, and cosmetics, in accordance with regulations prescribing the conditions (including maximum tolerances) under which such additives may be safely used. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14059-63
70-10,
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11666, the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate conferees were appointed. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 14064-78
Agreed to, 82-4, the conference report on H. R. 11998, the defense appropriation bill, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14024-35 (See item 19 for House action).

3. TRAVEL. Passed as reported H. R. 5196, which provides as follows: Increases the maximum per-diem allowance for Government employees traveling on official business from \$12 to \$15. Permits reimbursement for cost of parking when incurred by Federal employees in use of private vehicles when on official business. Provides for transfer of authority from the Budget Bureau to the President or his delegate for establishing the per diem rates for civilian employees traveling beyond the limits of the continental U. S. p. 14063
4. TRANSPORTATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1509, to provide "grandfather rights" for certain Alaskan and Hawaiian carriers and freight forwarders. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14023
5. RETIREMENT. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2857, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for refunds of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under such act. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14035-6
6. VETERANS' LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7903, to extend for 2 years the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14045-6, 14051-3, 14058
7. NOMINATION of Carl J. Stephens, to be General Counsel of this Department, was reported by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 13990
8. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson inserted and discussed his letter to Secretary Benson recommending a research project on "the relation of wheat to the rest of the economy through all the stages of growing, transporting, storing, distributing, milling, processing and wholesaling and retailing." p. 13986
9. MIGRATORY LABOR. Sen. Kennedy inserted a speech by Sen. Harrison describing the work of his Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. pp. 14010-12
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Hartke spoke in favor of S. 3625, to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission. pp. 14021-2
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted and discussed his newsletter and a newspaper article criticizing the administration's farm program. pp. 14042-4
12. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Humphrey inserted Izaak Walton League resolutions regarding water and air pollution, management of public lands, Columbia River Basin, shoreline conservation, pesticides coordination, Lake Okeechobee flood control, roads in Superior National Forest, prospecting in Jefferson National Forest, etc. pp. 14038-41
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to, without amendment, 63-26, S. Con. Res. 112, providing "That the two Houses shall adjourn on Saturday, July 2, 1960, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, August 8, 1960." pp. 13973-89
Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate will consider the veto of the pay bill today, July 1, if the House votes to override. p. 14083

(3) For the purpose of enabling the Secretary to carry out his functions under paragraph (1) (A) and (C) of this subsection with respect to color additives deemed provisionally listed, he shall, as soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, afford by public notice a reasonable opportunity to interested persons to submit data relevant thereto. If the data so submitted or otherwise before him do not, in his judgment, establish a reliable basis for including such a color additive or particular use or uses thereof in a list or lists promulgated under paragraph (1) (A), or for determining the prevailing level or levels of use thereof prior to the enactment date with a view to prescribing a temporary tolerance or tolerances for such use or uses under paragraph (1) (C), the Secretary shall establish a temporary tolerance limitation at zero level for such use or uses until such time as he finds that it would not be inconsistent with the protection of the public health to increase or dispense with such temporary tolerance limitation.

Effect on Meat Inspection and Poultry Products Inspection Acts

Sec. 204. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any meat or meat food product, poultry or poultry product, or any person from any requirement imposed by or pursuant to the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended or extended (21 U.S.C. 71 and the following) or the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 and the following).

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I have also cleared it with the secretary of the Committee on Health, Education and Welfare. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT PER DIEM ALLOWANCES FOR EMPLOYEES TRAVELING ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1791, H.R. 5196.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5196) to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business, and for other purposes, reported from the Committee on Government Operations, with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 1, after line 5, to strike out:

"Sec. 2. Section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949 (5 U.S.C. 837) is amended by striking out '6 cents' and inserting in lieu thereof '7 cents', and by striking out '10 cents' and inserting in lieu thereof '12 cents'."

At the beginning of line 10, to change the section number from "3" to "2"; on page 2, after line 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 3. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall promulgate, in accordance with section 604 (a) (7) and section 456 of title 28 of the United States Code, such regulations as he may deem necessary to effectuate the increases provided by this Act."

After line 8, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 4. The seventh paragraph under the heading 'Administrative Provisions' in the Senate section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 68b), is amended by striking out '\$12' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$15.'"

After line 13, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 5. (a) Section 3 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 836), is hereby further amended (1) by striking out the words 'by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget' appearing before the first proviso, and by substituting therefor the following: 'by the President or his delegate (who may be the Director of the Bureau of the Budget or any other officer of the Government,' and (2) by striking out the proviso at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following proviso: 'And provided further, That where due to the unusual circumstances of a travel assignment the maximum per diem allowance would be much less than the amount required to meet the actual and necessary expenses of the trip, the heads of departments and establishments may, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to section 7, prescribe conditions under which reimbursement for such expenses may be authorized on an actual expense basis not to exceed a maximum amount to be specified in the travel authorization, but in any event not to exceed, for each day in travel status, (1) the amount of \$25, within the limits of the continental United States, or (2) the sum of the maximum per diem allowance plus \$10, for travel outside such limits.'"

"(b) Section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2), is hereby further amended (1) by striking out the words 'by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget' appearing before the proviso, and (2) by striking out the proviso at the end of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following proviso: 'Provided, That where due to the unusual circumstances of a travel assignment the maximum per diem allowance would be much less than the amount required to meet the actual and necessary expenses of the trip, the heads of departments and establishments may, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to section 7 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 840), prescribe conditions under which reimbursement for such expenses may be authorized on an actual expense basis not to exceed a maximum amount to be specified in the travel authorization, but in any event not to exceed, for each day in travel status, (1) the amount of \$25, within the limits of the continental United States, or (2) the sum of the maximum per diem allowance plus \$10, for travel outside such limits.'"

"(c) Section 48 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 141; 48 U.S.C. note prec. sec. 23) shall not apply to the amendments made by this section."

On page 4, after line 10, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 6. Section 3 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o) is amended so that the last proviso will read as follows: 'Provided, however, That he may be paid transportation and other expenses as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2).'"

After line 16, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 7. Section 5 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287q) is amended so that the sentence relating to transportation and subsistence expenses will read as follows: 'The Department of State may pay their transportation and other expenses as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2), for the period of actual attendance and of necessary travel.'"

And, after line 23, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 8. Section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1471) is amended in subsection (6) so that the portion following the semicolon in the last sentence will read as follows: 'but he may be paid his transportation and other expenses, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2).'"

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of purpose behind the bill be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Section 1 of the bill proposes to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business from \$12 to \$15 per day.

Section 2 would permit reimbursement for the actual cost of parking fees when incurred by Federal employees in the utilization of privately owned vehicles when engaged on official business.

Sections 3 and 4 of the amended bill were included so as to bring employees of the U.S. courts, and Senators and employees of the U.S. Senate, under the provisions of sections 1 and 2.

Section 5 provides for the transfer of authority from the Bureau of the Budget to the President or his delegate for establishing the per diem rates for civilian employees traveling beyond the limits of the continental United States. Sections 5 through 8 would extend the provisions of sections 1 and 2 to all persons traveling on official business either in the United States or abroad, except in Alaska and Hawaii. Special statutes applying to per diem allowances in Alaska and Hawaii are not affected by the provisions of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading and passage of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THE GREAT RIVER ROAD

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide assistance to the ten States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. This road would follow along the banks of the Mississippi River, a river of unequalled length in our land. Running 2,470 miles from Lake Itasca, Minn., to the Gulf of Mexico, this is one of our most beautiful river valleys. This road, cutting through the heartland of our country would join Canada with the Gulf of Mexico at Louisiana and would connect with Florida in the East and Texas in the West.

This road when completed will be one of the most important arteries in the American highway system. It will provide a less difficult and much more historical, scenic, and cultural route by which the American people can travel from Canada to the Gulf, the breadth of our country. This would also be a route which our neighbors will find easily accessible and well worth traveling, thus bringing more visitors from our nearest lands. It is, therefore, a road which will not only benefit our own people, but will provide an opportunity to promote friendship with our neighbors to the North and to the South.

Originally, the Mississippi River Parkway or Great River Road was conceived as a Federal parkway similar to the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways. In August 1949, Congress instructed the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service to make a survey and study of the route. A joint report by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior was presented on November 28, 1951, entitled "Parkway for the Mississippi"; a new idea in interstate highway development emerged, the Federal-aid parkway. Utilization of existing highways which meet the standards of parkway conditions, and new locations under favorable conditions are characteristic. Many of the roads need only widening to be adequate for foreseeable traffic.

The general locations of State highways along the proposed route are such that it is possible to link them all together and to obtain nearly complete control of access without disrupting the local highway patterns. These highways are necessary parts of the highway system in each State. An entirely new highway would in many parts duplicate existing highways which could be made adequate for future use. Many of the most scenic routes are already located on the present highways.

There are, however, many miles of land close to the river on which no highways presently exist. Then, too, recreational use of the parkway will increase as it becomes better known. The need for adequate land and facilities is as necessary as the road itself. It is for locations such as these, that section (b) of my bill would propose an appropriation of \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962 and a like sum for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. These sums would be used to purchase rights-of-way, to construct roads, recreational facilities, rest areas, parking areas at historical locations, and to reconstruct roads and facilities which with some work can be adequately used.

Section (a) of this bill provides that the 10 States through which the road will pass may use up to 10 percent of the A-B-C funds already allotted to each State for the purchase of rights-of-way, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of the Great River Road.

This bill was drafted in cooperation with the Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission, a group which has been working very hard to complete plans for the road. In submitting this bill, I realize that it is too late in the session to expect any action to be taken. But, it is my hope that this bill will be widely circulated and sufficient interest in it generated to make possible its passage in the next Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3794) to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1847, H.R. 11666.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which has been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Administration of Foreign Af-

fairs—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "nine, of which two shall be for replacement only" and insert "thirteen", and on page 3, line 18, after the word "aids", to strike out "\$113,500,000" and insert "\$117,377,000".

Under the subhead "Representation Allowances", on page 4, line 8, after "(22 U.S.C. 1131)", to strike out "\$835,000" and insert "\$875,000".

Under the subhead "Extension and Remodeling, State Department Building", on page 6, line 17, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$596,200."

Under the subhead "Missions to International Organizations", on page 7, line 12, after the word "chauffeurs", to strike out "\$1,835,000" and insert "\$1,865,000".

Under the subhead "International Tariff Negotiations", on page 8, line 12, after the word "including", to insert "purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle, and"; in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$5,000", and in line 16, after the word "entertainment", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and Maintenance", on page 10, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$1,840,000" and insert "\$1,982,000".

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 10, line 18, after "1944", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$9,000,000", and on page 11, line 6, after the word "State", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That \$5,000,000 of this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 12263, Eighty-sixth Congress, second session, or similar legislation."

Under the subhead "Educational Exchange—International Educational Exchange Activities", on page 14, line 4, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$23,210,000" and insert "\$28,200,000", and in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,437,500" and insert "\$1,700,000".

On page 15, after line 17, to insert:

"CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

"To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii, \$10,000,000."

At the top of page 16, to insert:

"PRESENTATION OF A STATUE TO URUGUAY

"For expenses necessary to provide for a statue of George Washington, to be presented to the people of Uruguay, as authorized by the Act of September 21, 1959 (Public Law 86-345), \$18,000."

On page 16, after line 5, to insert:

"PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

"For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395) authorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$875,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration."

On page 16, after line 12, to insert:

"PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN FOR BONIN ISLANDERS' CLAIMS

"For payment to the Government of Japan for settlement of all claims of displaced residents of the Bonin Islands, as authorized by the Act of June 1, 1960 (Public Law 86-486), \$6,000,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of State", on page 17, after line 22, to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 107. It is the sense of the Senate that in the administration of section 414 of the

Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, the Secretary of State should take such action as may be necessary to prevent the importation or reimportation into the United States (other than for use by the Armed Forces of the United States) for resale of firearms manufactured for the armed forces of any country, or parts thereof for reassembly, except those which are curios or antiques or weapons of obsolete ignition incapable of using a fixed cartridge or fixed shotgun shell."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities", on page 19, line 2, after "(31 U.S.C. 529)", to strike out "\$13,175,000" and insert "\$13,375,000".

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", on page 19, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$23,010,180" and insert "\$23,310,180", and in line 19, after the word "General", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in condemnation cases under Rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure."

Under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Services—Salaries and Expenses", on page 22, line 25, after the word "General", to strike out "\$57,800,000" and insert "\$59,400,000".

Under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Justice", at the top of page 27, to strike out:

"Sec. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used for the compensation of Commissioners appointed in lands cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure."

Under the heading "Title III—The Judiciary—Supreme Court of the United States—Miscellaneous Expenses", on page 27, line 20, after the word "approve", to strike out "\$69,800" and insert "\$87,000".

Under the subhead "Care of the Building and Grounds", on page 28, line 7, after "(41 U.S.C. 5)", to strike out "\$287,200" and insert "\$290,800".

Under the subhead "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Salaries of Supporting Personnel", on page 30, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$22,035,520" and insert "\$22,235,520".

Under the subhead "Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses", on page 31, line 11, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$3,665,000" and insert "\$3,999,000".

Under the subhead "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", on page 31, line 20, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,238,400" and insert "\$1,470,000".

Under the subhead "Salaries of Referees", on page 31, line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,150,000".

Under the subhead "Expenses of Referees", on page 32, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,200,000" and insert "\$3,400,000".

Under the heading "Title IV—Related Agencies—United States Information Agency—Salaries and Expenses", on page 35, line 14, after the word "organizations", to strike out "\$101,557,300" and insert "\$103,557,300", and in line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$135,000".

On page 38, after line 14, to insert:

"PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 1011(d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442(d)), \$1,365,740: *Provided*, That this amount shall be used for purchase of Philippine pesos from the special account for

the informational media guarantee program."

Under the subhead "Payment to Informational Media Guarantee Fund", on page 39, line 4, after "(22 U.S.C. 1442)", to strike out "\$3,691,680" and insert "\$4,691,680".

Under the subhead "Funds Appropriated to the President—President's Special International Program", on page 39, line 10, after "1956", to strike out "\$6,935,848" and insert "\$7,435,848", and in line 12, after the word "of", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$70,700".

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill as amended be regarded, for purpose of amendment, as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this measure is noncontroversial.

The bill before us today represents the unanimous judgment of the subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee as to the prudent amount to provide for the State Department, the Justice Department, the Judiciary and related agencies in the coming fiscal year.

In considering this measure, the committee was deeply conscious of the heavy responsibilities that are imposed upon these agencies. At the same time, we also took into consideration the necessity for preserving the Nation's fiscal position.

During the course of our hearings, officials of the State Department described their agency as the quarterback in the whole field of foreign policy. And there was probably never a time in our history when a quarterback of the greatest competency was more urgently needed.

In consideration of the current world situation, the committee recommended the restoration of a number—but not all—of the cuts voted by the House. We asked the State Department to justify those items which they considered absolutely essential to maintain the Department at a top peak of efficiency. And where adequate justifications were made, we approved the expenditures.

I would like to point out, however, that the bill is still \$15 million under the total estimates that were presented to Congress by the Executive.

The Appropriations Committee does not, of course, have jurisdiction over the field of foreign policy, nor does it intend to assume such jurisdiction. It is our job to determine whether the funds requested to carry out our policies are too high or are insufficient.

Such a determination, however, involves an understanding of the operations of the Department. We went into this matter exhaustively during the course of the hearings. I came to the conclusion that there was a depressing lack of new ideas—and what is even more important, a search for new ideas—in the Department's operations. I think that the Agency would find an even greater willingness on the part of Congress to supply funds if we had the feeling that these funds would be used to pursue new and intelligent approaches

which might help us regain the initiative in the struggle against communism.

Certainly we are not going to regain that initiative if our only reaction is to continue the routine administration of programs which may be commendable and worthy and which may have served an excellent purpose at one time, but which are not sufficiently dynamic to meet the challenges of the modern world.

The briefest review of the events of the past few weeks indicates the complex nature of the threat which faces our way of life. All we have to do is to recall the torpedoing of the summit conference; the riots in Tokyo; the shelling of Quemoy and Matsu; the Soviet suspension of arms control negotiations; the threat to West Berlin; and the bitter anti-American campaign that has been launched on our doorstep in Cuba.

We are not going to master such events merely by supplying clerks with the resources to carry out standard operating procedures. Something much more dynamic and much more dramatic is required.

The bill that we recommend totals \$718 million. This is an increase of \$41½ million over the House bill, but a decrease of \$15 million under the total budget estimates.

Details of the changes recommended by the committee are carried in the report, which is one each Member's desk. On behalf of the subcommittee and committee, I recommend approval of this measure.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to ask my good friend from Texas, whom I commend for the fine job he has done in working on this appropriation bill and bringing it to the floor, whether I am correct in my understanding that the committee has restored the \$400,000 requested by the administration for disarmament studies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes; that is included in the salaries and expense item, and we restored all that the Department asked for in that respect.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to congratulate the Senator from Texas for that action, and to express the hope that if the bill goes to conference we will be able to maintain that item, because, as the Senator knows, we are devoting more than \$40 billion to defense, and it occurs to me that we could devote \$400,000 to disarmament studies. I suspect that my good friend from Texas agrees with me on that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I share the Senator's view. He will observe that this subject is dealt with on page 4 of the report. My good friend, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], has discussed this question with me many times. He wrote a very fine statement which the committee carefully considered. In addition, the Secretary of State talked with me two or three times and expressed his hope that we would deal fairly and equitably with his request in this regard. The Senate committee was quite impressed by the presentation made, and we trust that our conferees

and our colleagues in the House will be sympathetic to the position we have taken.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator will recall that every year during the past 4 years while I have had the privilege of being in the Senate and the Senator from Texas has handled this bill, we have had a little colloquy about representation allowances. I suspect that the Senator from Texas is the greatest protagonist among all the Members of this body of providing adequate allowances to our representatives overseas. In that regard, I have always been happy to support him. I note with approval, on page 4 of the report, the statement:

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$875,000, the budget estimate, for representation allowances in fiscal year 1961. The amount recommended is \$50,000 over the 1960 appropriation and \$40,000 above the House recommendation.

Again, I commend the Senator from Texas for supporting this very important adjunct to our foreign policy. I express the hope that, come next year, we can do a little better than we did before.

I wonder if the Senator from Texas would comment on that item. I wish to congratulate him on what has been done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the Senator's compliment. I agree with the viewpoint he expresses. I have though this is a very fine investment on the part of the national interest, and I think the sum involved is relatively small.

If it is possible to do so, we shall urge our colleagues in the House to accept our viewpoint. I remember with satisfaction and pleasure the position of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He has been a good influence in getting the committee to take the position it has taken.

While I am not a globetrotter and am not personally familiar with all the operations of our great Foreign Service, I have been abroad three or four times in my life, and I have been in a good many embassies in this hemisphere. I have always observed great efficiency and prudence in regard to the allowances which our Government has permitted those dedicated public servants to use in behalf of the United States of America in an individual matter.

Mr. CLARK. I am certain the Senator from Texas would agree that the richest Nation in the world ought to be able to afford representation allowances at least equal to those of a number of our allies, including the British.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes; I think we have been very shortsighted in this regard.

Mr. CLARK. Finally, I should like to ask the Senator what was done with respect to the Office of International Trade Affairs, as to which, as I understand, the House cut \$688,500 from the request of the administration. I had hoped the subcommittee could restore these funds in full.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator from Pennsylvania will turn to page 11 of the report, he will see that

the committee recommended an appropriation of \$7,435,000 for this program. That is \$500,000 over the House allowance.

This increased sum would provide for additional trade fairs, trade missions, economic missions, and cultural presentations during the fiscal year 1961. The committee further recommends the sum of \$70,700 for the representation allowance in connection with this program, an increase of \$45,700 over the House.

The net effect would be \$570,000 above the House figure.

Mr. CLARK. I congratulate the Senator from Texas upon the excellent work he and his committee have done. I wonder if he would object to my asking unanimous consent that a letter I directed to him, dated June 22, 1960, which appears on page 377 of the hearings, be printed at this point in the RECORD?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would be very proud to have it included.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE
AND CIVIL SERVICE,
June 22, 1960.

HON. LYNDON JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittees on the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I welcome this opportunity to submit a brief statement to the subcommittee in connection with its consideration of the 1961 appropriation bill (H.R. 11666) for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies.

I will limit my comments to three specific items.

1. Disarmament studies: The action of the House of Representatives in cutting the State Department's request for \$400,000 to conduct and contract for general disarmament studies, appears hard to justify. A number of the U.S. proposals put forward by Mr. Frederick Eaton, our chief negotiator at the 10-nation disarmament talks in Geneva, call for studies of a variety of arms control and surprise attack measures, and our lack of knowledge in this area is obvious.

In fact, the Department would appear to be subject to criticism for not having submitted a request for more funds. Discussions with officers in the Office of Disarmament and Atomic Energy at the State Department indicate that three times the sum requested could be used to good advantage by the Department in the coming fiscal year for disarmament studies. It stands to reason that the \$400,000 asked is inadequate when one considers that the request was formulated in the fall of 1958 for submission by the President in January of 1959, and that since that time there have been many developments in the field of general disarmament resulting in the present general arms control talks. I hope that the Department's representatives will be questioned closely as to the ability of the Department to use more funds than the \$400,000 requested for disarmament studies and that the subcommittee will recommend appropriation of the maximum sum which it feels would be used to good advantage.

2. Representation allowances: The budget estimate called for \$875,000 for representa-

tion allowances for the Foreign Service in fiscal 1961. The gross inadequacy of this request is apparent when one recalls that a million dollars was asked for representation allowances in fiscal 1952, the last year of the Truman administration, when the Foreign Service had several hundred fewer officers. I am sure that you will recall that the representation allowance study, called for by Report No. 303 of the 81st Congress, 1st session, and submitted by the Department on January 24, 1958, showed that only \$800,000 of the \$346,000 actually spent by our diplomatic representatives were reimbursed in fiscal 1957. It is a discredit to our Government that our representatives abroad continue to pay out far more for representation expenses than they are reimbursed.

When these facts are considered in conjunction with the action of the House in cutting the Department's request by \$40,000 the desirability of restoring the full amount requested becomes evident.

3. Office of International Trade Fairs: The "related agencies" budget estimate for the President's special international program included a request for \$4,100,000 for the Office of International Trade Fairs. The House cut the OITF by \$688,500, and I urge the subcommittee to restore these funds in full.

The Office of International Trade Fairs has done a remarkably effective job in bringing to millions of people all over the world a challenging and vital demonstration of the American way of life.

Recently the OITF developed a U.S. exhibit for the Casablanca International Trade Fair which showed the effective way in which a great port; namely, the Philadelphia and other Delaware River ports, influenced the economy of a great industrial area and brought about its growth.

This same exhibit is going to be on display at the Izmir, Turkey, International Trade Fair for several weeks, beginning in mid-August. While I have not had the opportunity to see this U.S. exhibit, those who have report that it is a remarkable presentation and should be seen next year by millions of people in many other parts of the world.

The modest increase asked for by the Commerce Department for this program would make possible increased showings of this exhibit as well as similar ones. The exhibits will have a beneficial effect on the commerce and trade of this country and they will improve the knowledge of peoples throughout the world of what life is like in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH S. CLARK.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for his constructive suggestion and for his cooperation in connection with the entire subject.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Texas, particularly for the restoration of some funds for trade fairs. Some time ago, in New York, at the Coliseum, I had the privilege of describing the program for enlarging our participation in trade fairs. I hope very much that this program may yet come to fruition. Certainly the favorable attitude indicated by the Committee on Appropriations toward the restoration, even if it is only in part indicates that an auspicious start has been made toward that end.

Mr. President, I would appreciate it if the Senator from Texas would allow me to ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement relating to the trade fair program. I commend it to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I deeply appreciate the Senator's interest in this subject. He is one of the most responsible and cooperative Members of this body. I share his viewpoint in this regard.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Texas.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAVITS
APPROPRIATIONS FOR U.S.-GOVERNMENT-
SPONSORED TRADE FAIRS ABROAD

The United States is faced with a growing challenge by the Soviet Union and other Communist countries in the trade fair exhibits program. Not only are these Communist countries rapidly expanding their own participation in the important trade fairs of the world but they are, spearheaded by the U.S.S.R., conducting large-scale solo exhibits in critical areas in almost every continent of the world.

In the face of these facts, it is of the utmost importance that this country expand now the trade fair program so that additional exhibits of sufficient size and scope can be planned to tell the U.S. story more completely and effectively in the vital areas of the world. The budget request included funds for 17 trade exhibits in fiscal year 1961 to carry out this purpose. Consideration has been given to including these new locations in the program for 1961 within the amount allowed by the House by sacrificing participation in other locations. This could not be done because the loss of impact and prestige in these critical areas would be too great to consider on this basis.

The trade fair program is sponsored by the President and augmented by special congressional appropriations. In view of the overwhelming importance of maintaining the best relations with our Allies, I deplore the proposed cut in appropriations for the trade fairs in 1960 and 1961.

May I describe the background of this problem:

As a result of House action, House Report 1467, appropriations for the President's Special International Program were left a \$7,040,500. The budget request made by the President was for \$8,600,000. The difference between the request and the sum allowed is \$1,559,500. The Senate Committee restored \$500,000 of this amount.

The proportion of these figures which are concerned with the program on trade fairs are:

Requested by the President.....	\$4,100,000
Allowed by the House.....	3,411,500
The reduction, restoration of which was sought in the Sen- ate.....	688,500

The cut from this request means that four crucial points, where U.S. trade fairs are being planned, will have to be abandoned. These include Cairo, Egypt; Baghdad, Iraq; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Rangoon, Burma.

Czechoslovakia and Poland already have exhibits assembled for the proposed fair in Rio de Janeiro. Russia has expressed keen interest in this fair and is expected to participate and has already sent the big exhibit it presented in New York last summer to two countries in Latin America—Mexico and Cuba.

The Soviet bloc has launched an intensive propaganda campaign, through the medium

of trade fairs and exhibitions, to promote trade with Iraq. Baghdad has been the scene of a number of Communist bloc exhibits in the past year and a Soviet Industrial Exhibition was recently opened there by Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan.

Cairo is of strategic importance not only as the capital of the United Arab Republic but because it is the focus of efforts by the Soviet bloc to win over the Arab peoples. Consequently, a fair hosted by Egypt in this highly important location would undoubtedly draw participation from most, if not all, of the Communist countries. Cairo's invitation to the United States to participate is an opportunity which our side cannot afford to ignore.

The importance of Rangoon and all of southeast Asia has vividly been brought to light by the recent visit of Chairman Khrushchev to this area. It is believed that a small industries exhibit by the United States in Burma, based on the remarkable success of these exhibits in India, would help us tremendously in this newly developing country.

A trade exhibit in Bogota, sponsored by the United States, is considered of great importance in strengthening our good neighbor relations with Colombia and in stimulating effective two-way trade.

The objectives of the trade fair program are to demonstrate our industrial accomplishments and related social and cultural attainments, and the ever-growing strength of our free enterprise system by displaying the products of America's farms and factories, and making this presentation to the largest possible foreign audience, particularly in Communist-dominated and newly-developing or uncommitted areas. In this way the program is a most effective tool in implementing our foreign policy objectives by presenting the American concept in a positive way and thus counteracting the propaganda efforts of the Communist bloc countries and the Sino-Soviet economic offensive.

The trade fair program with its 5-year record of accomplishment today faces the sharp challenge of Sino-Soviet economic expansionism. More aggressive efforts to meet Sino-Soviet competition in the trade field are imperative. More than 10 years ago the Communists began using trade fairs for their own objectives. Since then the United States has successfully demonstrated the use of this technique with a skill that appeals to people everywhere. This country's exhibits have been tremendously effective in creating better understanding of America's objectives, its strengths and its accomplishments. It is a program reaching directly to everybody.

The program presented for 1961 has been carefully planned to continue the impact already experienced in important areas where the United States has exhibited before, to extend the firmly established success of the solo exhibit techniques to South America and southeast Asia and to participate, for the first time, in the highly important trade fairs now being planned for Cairo, Baghdad and Rio de Janeiro. The schedule of fairs presented in the budget justifications is the result of the best possible analysis of the locations where this country can make its greatest impact within reasonable budget limitations and should be authorized by the necessary appropriations.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on page 4 of the report, I note the following:

U.S. Group, Mexico-United States Inter-parliamentary Group: The committee recommends the appropriation of an additional \$30,000 over the House allowance of \$1,835,000 for the appropriation under this head. These funds are for expenses of the U.S.

group in parliamentary conferences with Mexico in fiscal 1961, as authorized by Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960.

That means that only \$30,000 is appropriated for this purpose, and not the \$1,835,000-plus referred to in the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my beloved friend the distinguished senior Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. On page 8 of the report, I note, with respect to the appropriation of \$23,310,180, an increase of \$300,000 over the amount in the House bill. The report reads:

The amount recommended permits payment of services performed by court-appointed commissioners in condemnation cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

I have received many inquiries with respect to the backlog of condemnation cases because of the lack of funds in order to employ commissioners to reduce the load.

I express appreciation to the distinguished majority leader and to the members of the subcommittee who passed on that question. It is a most constructive approach. Cases of that kind have been lagging for a number of years. Do I correctly understand that the specific amount placed in this appropriation bill is an amendment to cover just such cases as that, within the discretion of the Department?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Kansas is correct. The Attorney General wrote a strong letter in support of this position, and a very wise and eloquent Federal judge, Judge Campbell, of the city represented by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, the minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], testified at great length. The committee shared the viewpoint of the able Senator from Kansas. We hope the action we have taken will be helpful.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. It is most helpful. I hope the members of the committee, when they received a communication from me with reference to this item a good many days ago, understood that I wanted to get before them the reflected opinion that has developed in my State with reference to this subject.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We always appreciate the recommendations of the Senator from Kansas. There is no Member of this body who is more highly respected or with whom I enjoy more pleasant relations.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. During the past year it has come to my attention that our Government has no official residence for the head of our delegation in so important a capital of the world as Geneva, Switzerland. I was advised that the maximum allowance there for the rental of quarters for the head of our delegation was \$250 a month. This made

it necessary for him personally to rent rooms or parlors at a hotel, in case it was necessary for him to entertain delegations or receive visitors to any extent. For \$250, in a city like Geneva, it is impossible to rent an adequate residence to provide for entertainment or reception of official visitors.

I have wondered whether the committees had that fact called to its attention and had allowed funds to meet this situation. I wondered if anything was done to get away from the limitation which I believe was contained in a House report a year or so ago, which prevented the payment of more than \$250 per month for the residence of our consul general.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am always somewhat reluctant to speak from memory when I am discussing any question with the Senator from South Dakota, because, having worked with him so long, and knowing that his recollection is always so fresh, I hesitate to attempt to reconstruct what was in the bill last year.

But as I recall, the Senate attempted to make an approach to that situation last year. But the conferees insisted that it come out. No testimony on it was given this year, so far as I recall. It was not raised.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have looked through the hearings, but have not been able to find anything on it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If it was raised, it was raised when I was necessarily absent from the chair.

But I remember that we thought there was merit to the position stated by the Senator from South Dakota; and, as I recall, we took the matter to conference. But the House conferees took it out. Is that correct?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the memory of the Senator from Texas is correct; at least, it conforms to what I have been told about the matter.

But I know that Geneva—of all capitals in the world—is the place where many, many delegations go; and the demands upon our consul general there are extraordinarily heavy. He has to receive all the people we may send there to various international organizations. Geneva is the home of many such groups. It has the headquarters of the Interparliamentary Union. We send many delegates to Geneva in connection with various treaties or proposals for treaties. The occasions for receptions are unusually numerous. We should not be inadequately prepared in Geneva, of all places.

I wondered how the matter might be approached. It occurred to me that if on page 7, in line 13, the committee amendment of \$1,865,000 were increased by \$3,000 to \$1,868,000, and if the House conferees would agree to allow the additional \$3,000 for the purpose of providing an additional rental allowance for quarters in Geneva, that might help care for the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Last year the committee recommended an appropriation of \$1,959,000, as compared to the House allowance of \$1,900,000 and the budget estimate of \$1,988,000. The increase of \$59,000 over the House allow-

ance would have provided \$14,000 for rental and maintenance of suitable quarters for the U.S. representative to the seven international organizations having headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and for increased costs of housing for the staff.

That expressed the viewpoint of the Senate committee last year.

The question was not raised this year. The additional amount involved is a very small one.

I have great confidence in the fairness and wisdom of the Senator from South Dakota, and I believe his knowledge in this regard is perhaps superior to mine; and therefore I would be glad to take his amendment to conference, and to try to work out there his suggestion.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate that very much and believe this is in the best interest of the United States.

Therefore, Mr. President, on page 7, in line 3, in the Department of State item for "Administration of Foreign Affairs—Missions to International Organizations"—I suggest that the committee amendment of \$1,865,000 be increased to \$1,868,000—which is an increase of \$3,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I think the Senator from South Dakota has made a good suggestion. I am not as familiar with the need as he is. But I wish to accept that amendment, on behalf of the committee; and if the Senator from South Dakota will give me some counsel between now and the time when the conference is held, I shall be glad to become as strong an advocate of his amendment as I can.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I shall be very glad to do so, and I appreciate very much the courtesy and the helpful attitude and statement of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes, although I previously promised to yield to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. Does he wish me to yield to him at this time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Very well; I am glad to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. As chairman of the subcommittee handling this appropriation bill, the distinguished Senator from Texas is aware of the fact that the State Department has requested an appropriation of \$900,000 to take care of the expenses in connection with sending a delegation of 151 persons to spend as long as 6 months in negotiations at Geneva, in an effort to reduce tariffs, so as to embarrass American industries and to cause unemployment in the United States.

Will the Senator from Texas state his views regarding the necessity to make an effort to safeguard American industry at a time when it is being subjected to low-cost competition from foreign countries?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes, Mr. President, I heard with great interest the views of the Senator from Idaho

and the subcommittee and the full committee, in connection with our international tariff negotiations. I think there is much merit in the position he takes with regard to reciprocity being a two-way street and with regard to the necessity for our sending forth, as representatives of our great Republic, the most competent men we can enlist, who must bear in mind that they are the spokesmen for the United States of America, and who must be able to compete with the best minds of other nations which have assembled there.

I feel that through the years we have been somewhat negligent and too willing to accept mediocre representation, rather than to draft the finest and most competent trade people who are available in our Republic.

The Department requested \$200,000 more than the committee was willing to allow—not because we felt that we were desirous of effecting a saving on this particular item, but because we wanted to drive home our belief and our hope that it was necessary for them to reach out and get the best equipped men in this country to carry on our negotiations; and there is quite a difference between a CAF-10 or a CAF-11 and a top-flight negotiator, a business man who has met a payroll and who understands the economic threat that faces us; and there can be little doubt that we are threatened from all corners of the globe.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield further to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am sure the Senator from Texas is aware of the fact that 4 years ago, when the GATT conference was held at Geneva, only \$265,000 was provided for the expenses incurred by that conference. But this time \$900,000 was requested.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It is not essentially a matter of dollars; but, rather, it is an indication that GATT—which never has been approved by the Congress as an adjunct of the trade-agreements program—has been defying the Congress, has been ignoring the interests of American business and industry, and constantly has been subjecting our industries to the low-cost competition from foreign countries.

Does the Senator from Texas agree that the time has arrived when it is necessary to insist on a two-way reciprocal agreement, so that it will be recognized that American industries and American workingmen are deserving of equitable consideration by the officials who represent our State Department and the other agencies of our Government in these 6-month negotiations, and that we cannot longer justify making continual concessions to foreign industries which are rapidly and constantly taking business and trade away from our American industries?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, with much of the Senator's statement, I am in thorough agreement. I think anything our Government can do

to improve the quality of our representation is highly desirable. I think trade is highly essential in the best interests of this country.

I do think we must take a good, long look at the quality of our representation and the effect of our present legislation and the danger that faces this Republic as a result of some of the practices taking place.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield once more to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am delighted to yield to my friend.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am sure the Senator from Texas will agree with me that the Congress should be watching the developments which occur at Geneva beginning next September, and that the legislative branch is serving notice upon the State Department that the time has arrived when we will no longer condone this constant erosion of the interests of American industry and American labor, and that we will be extremely critical of any concessions which are made at the conference under the supervision of GATT.

Does the Senator agree with me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will agree with most of what the Senator has said. I do not know that I would be extremely critical of something until I knew what it was. But I do know Congress must be watchful and constantly concerned, and, as the committee stated in the report, I think the Department should make every effort to utilize the services and abilities of the very best minds that we have in this country.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am sure the Senator from Texas has indicated that it is his opinion we can no longer justify the usurpation of the legislative authority by the State Department and other executive agencies and the continuation of these negotiations which, over the years, have proved devastating to the interests of American business and American workmen.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The committee stated its views as succinctly as possible on page 4 of the report, in which we stated our concern with the fact that no real effort appears to have been made to utilize the services and abilities of highly qualified businessmen at these conferences, and we expressed our very strong feeling that in the use of this appropriation, greater utilization should be made of available outstanding business authorities.

I appreciate very much the very strong and determined and able expression of viewpoint by my friend from Idaho. I always consider his opinions seriously, and I know he has given great thought to this subject, and no member of the committee is more interested in it. I shall, as chairman of the subcommittee, try constantly to remember his admonition in this field.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have only one comment to make on the pending bill, and that is on the question raised

by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. He complimented the committee on an increase in the representation allowances, and I compliment the committee also.

The matter comes to mind rather interestingly enough as we approach Independence Day, because it was exactly 5 years ago that I was in Thailand, whose gracious King and Queen were our guests and visitors only this week. At that time we were represented in Bangkok by a very distinguished American, Jack Peurifoy. He was not only popular on the Hill with the committees, but he had gained a great reputation for candor and knowledge with respect to his business. I was in Bangkok as his guest for about a week. That was a month before he was killed in an automobile accident.

I said, "Jack, this business of representation allowances has given me a lot of concern as I go about, and so I make particular inquiry of all our representatives everywhere in the world." He said, "Well, DIRKSEN, I'll tell you. I think one of the great things I do out here is to have a Fourth of July celebration." He said, "There is a national law in Thailand against fireworks, but we have a compound, and I am outside the national law. So on the 4th day of July I can have a great celebration with all the necessary fireworks to impress all the people here as to what Independence Day means to the American people. But," he said, "I must tell you that that one celebration takes one-third of my entire annual representation allowance."

Mr. President, we have had a great deal of fun with this item in the House on other days. I remember racing up and down the floor. We used to call it the whiskey allowance. So what? A cocktail party cannot be had, whether it is in Turkey or Thailand or Calcutta, or Buenos Aires, or wherever it is, unless there is served a little spiritus frumenti, whether it is in the form of highball or cocktail, bourbon or scotch. It is an accepted thing everywhere in the world. Our representatives must entertain. And the best business is so often achieved when the people are sitting together in sweet fellowship, maybe having a little drink, but representing their country constantly, and getting to an understanding and a knowledgeable basis with representatives of other countries.

I think it is a little distressing, as I go back and read the debate in the House, to learn how our people are demeaned when the consul general of one country in New York—one consul general, and I will not name the country—for himself gets a representation allowance that is equal to 12 percent of the entire amount for that purpose in this bill for the whole wide world.

I hope some time we shall appreciate some of these facts of life. Then maybe our diplomacy will not falter quite so much.

But, Mr. President, that is not the reason I rose. I have an amendment to offer, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 39, after line 18, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Subscription to the International Development Association

For payment of the first installment of the subscription of the United States to the International Development Association, \$73,666,700, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 11001, Eighty-sixth Congress, or similar legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee for the amount that was allocated or allowed in this bill for the arms control studies.

I also want to commend the committee for the language in the report which asks for initiative in this matter and practical studies which will lend themselves to a better understanding of the inspection and policing and control problems of a disarmament program.

Also, I am very grateful for the language of the report in reference to the international education exchange program, and I refer to pages 5 and 6 of the report.

I ask unanimous consent that that section of the report be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION EXCHANGE

For this item, the committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$28,200,000. This is an increase of \$4,999,000 over the House allowance. In addition, the committee recommends that \$6,600,000, the same amount as provided in the House bill, for the purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade, Development, and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for certain international educational and cultural activities as stipulated in sections 104(j), 104(k), 104(o), and 104(p) of that act. The committee further recommends that the limitation on administrative expense be increased from \$1,437,500 to \$1,700,000.

The committee strongly recommends that this program be adjusted to provide for a greater exchange of scholarships between the United States and the countries of Eastern Europe, the Far East, and other areas of the world where the need is manifestly the greatest and that exchanges with Western Europe be sharply reduced.

The committee was requested to add \$185,000 to the regular appropriation for the exchange program to provide funds for an American-Russian language student exchange to take place in the summer of 1961. If adopted, there would be sent to Russia this summer 75 American college graduates and undergraduates who are proficient in the Russian language to study 2 months of language at Russian universities and 3 weeks of travel in the Soviet Union. In exchange, 75 Russian students and young teachers of the English language would come to the United States for the same type of program. The appropriation request would cover the cost of one-half of the program, with Russia paying the other half. Such a program

would implement section 5, paragraph 5, of the agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for cooperation in exchanges in the scientific, technical, educational, and cultural fields in 1960-61.

While the committee has not recommended additional funds for this purpose, it is in complete sympathy with the proposal and recommends that the Department work out such an exchange within the framework of the program, since the funds for such exchanges could be reallocated from the disproportionate share being devoted to exchanges with Western Europe.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to note for the RECORD that the committee recommended the full budget estimate for the international education exchange program, which in my mind is one of the most important programs we have. I believe it has done more to further international understanding than almost any particular project we have undertaken.

Mr. President, I commend the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for restoring a substantial amount of the original request.

I am in full agreement with the committee decision to restore the \$400,000 requested for disarmament studies. In the past 2 years, the United States has participated in four major international conferences dealing with arms control, and we have not been prepared for any of them. I know of no responsible official connected with the conferences who says that we were adequately prepared.

In my appeal to the subcommittee to approve the requested funds for studies by the Department of State on arms control I underlined the fact that such funds are sorely needed for study and preparation in the entire field of disarmament.

Another statesmanlike act of the committee was to approve the full budget estimate of \$28,200,000 for international educational exchange. The Soviet Union and China are now making dramatic bids to take away our lead in training the future leaders of foreign countries particularly the underdeveloped countries, and at a time like this, we cannot afford to reduce our effort, while the Communists are multiplying theirs. I hope that the House conference committee members will agree with the Senate recommendation.

I had, in a letter, proposed to the subcommittee that an additional \$185,000—above the administration request—be appropriated for a Russian-American language student exchange. If adopted, there would be sent to Russia in the summer of 1961, 75 American college graduate and undergraduate students proficient in the Russian language who would study 2 months of language at Russian universities. In exchange, a like number of Russians would come to this country to undergo a similar program. This program has had the agreement of officials in the State Department, and the Russian authorities have made it clear to our exchange negotiators that they would be glad to pay for their half of the program. Such a program would implement section 5, para-

graph 5 of the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union for cultural exchange. It is more vital than ever to keep the line of communications open with the Russians, particularly in light of the fact that the line of communication seems to have broken down at the top. Further, we are in desperate need for more skilled Russian linguists.

I am pleased that the committee has recommended this program, in light of its strong interest in broadening the exchange of persons with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. However, I had hoped that the committee would have granted an additional \$185,000, rather than taking it out of existing State Department program plans.

In line with educational exchange, I commend the committee in its appropriation recommendation of \$10 million to establish in Hawaii a center for cultural and technical interchange between the United States and Asia. I strongly support the recommendation.

However, in two items, I am somewhat disappointed in the committee recommendations.

The committee recommended \$7,435,848 for the President's Special International Fund, which is for trade fairs, economic missions, and cultural presentations. This is \$500,000 more than the House amount, but \$1,164,152 under the budget request. Even the request of the administration is a timid one, compared to the great needs in this area—and particularly compared to what the Sino-Soviet bloc is doing in this sphere. Last year, the Sino-Soviet bloc participated in 200 trade fairs. The United States was in 12. The Soviet Union and Communist China are blanketing the world with cultural presentations—which is one of the most effective tools of propaganda. Our effort is like putting up a penny whistle against 76 trombones. Thus, I would recommend that we grant the full administration request, which is modest indeed.

As we know, the committee approved an appropriation of \$103,557,300, which is \$2 million over the House allowance, but \$2,242,700 under the request. Even if the House agrees to the amount recommended by the Senate the cut from the request will constrict the African program. USIA must open 11 new posts in Africa, necessitated by the many countries reaching independence. In the current period of 2 weeks, there are nine—I repeat, nine—countries in Africa obtaining their independence.

Our Information Agency not only should be active in Africa, it must be active. It is exactly when the new nations are shakily trying to grope their way to democracy, that it is incumbent upon us to share our democratic experience with them and to make available in book and cinema form the great democratic classics.

The committee report states that existing personnel in Western Europe should be shifted to Africa and, further, that we are overstaffed in Europe. Nevertheless, I would cite these figures:

In fiscal 1956, there were 356 Americans and 2,142 locals employed in Western Europe by USIA. The fiscal 1961

request stipulates 238 Americans and 1,397 locals, or a 33-percent cut. Further, the 1956 appropriation for Western Europe was \$10,347,000, as compared to the 1961 estimate of \$7,800,000. It should also be noted that the 1961 estimate must operate in conditions where there has been a 15-20 percent inflationary increase in costs.

Although I agree with the committee that more emphasis must be put on Africa, I think it should be done by appropriating the requested funds rather than further restricting the European program. We certainly cannot pull out of Western Europe, as there is Berlin, local Communist parties with which to contend, and the need to explain American policy with respect to trade and the expanded economic groupings.

As I said in this body recently, winning the minds of men is the most important business of the 20th century. And one of the main reasons why the country with the worst case is winning the propaganda war and the country with the best case is losing it is that the Soviets spend between 15 and 30 times as much as we do on information activities. It is time for us to wake up to the propaganda challenge and stop giving the information effort the scraps off the budgetary table.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point my statement on the need for funds as printed in the hearings, and my letter to the Senator from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee, in regard to the appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
THE NEED FOR FUNDS FOR ARMS CONTROL AND
RELATED MATTERS

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to submit to this subcommittee, in connection with its consideration of the Department of State's appropriation bill for 1961, a statement on the need for \$400,000 to enable the Department to conduct the necessary studies and prepare adequately for arms control negotiations. Last year you had a similar request from the Department of State for about \$400,000 to undertake various studies pertaining to disarmament. Unfortunately at that time the Department did not present you with a convincing case. In fact, I believe the Department actually said that funds for arms control studies were not in a category of high priority. The committee did not recommend the expenditure of funds for this purpose.

Today, the committee is again asked by the Department for funds for arms control studies. I wish to emphasize, perhaps even more than the Department is willing to do, the urgent need for these studies.

In the past 2 years the United States has participated in four major international conferences dealing with arms control: (1) The Conference of Experts To Study Methods of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on the Suspension of Nuclear Tests; (2) the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests; (3) the Conference of Experts for the Study of Possible Measures Which Might Be Helpful in Preventing Surprise Attack; and (4) the Conference of the 10 Nation Committee on Disarmament. The U.S. Government has not been prepared for any of these conferences. I know of no responsible individual associated with them who will say we were prepared. In its testi-

mony before the House Appropriations Committee the State Department finally acknowledged the seriousness of its lack of preparation. Mr. Raymond Hare, Deputy Under Secretary of State, said:

"What is lacking is a sustained study effort concerning the effect of various possible arms control agreements on United States, allied, and Soviet capabilities together with future explorations of new possibilities of arms control which might enhance U.S. security."¹

In appealing for funds for studies by the Department of State on arms control I want to underline the fact that such funds are only a drop in the bucket as to what is needed to cover study and preparation in the entire field of disarmament. Members of the committee may have read where the executive branch has requested over \$60 million for next year for research on the detection and identification of nuclear explosions. This request comes 2 years after the United States has been engaged in negotiations regarding an agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Should not the United States, at least some of the time, conduct its research before rather than after the negotiations are well along their way to possible conclusion?

If \$60 million is needed for research on nuclear weapons test detection, much more will be needed eventually on such problems as: methods to control a cutoff of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes; methods to determine that armed forces are at levels stated by various countries; measures to guard against surprise attack; and control systems for the elimination of missiles and other delivery systems. There are so many unsolved problems in the field of arms control that I have proposed a special agency be created to deal with them. But we should not wait until such an agency is created. Negotiations are going on now. The Department of State must have the funds with which to start the most important of its studies immediately.

Efforts for arms control must not only keep pace with but must outdistance efforts to advance military technology. There are signs that either through inaction or inability we are permitting the weapons development race to proceed much faster than the race for effective means of control. As we are determining scientific means of detecting and inspecting in one area of arms control, a countermeasure, such as the decoupling theory in hiding underground explosions, is discovered or a newer and more devastating weapon is produced, thus increasing the scope of disarmament problems.

I rather believe that these discouraging facts result from inaction instead of inability. Certainly we have the ability in terms of resources, scientific genius, and drive to amass a vigorous project for arms control.

Before us today is a prime opportunity to make headway against the many technical obstacles and perplexing problems strewn in our path. We have a chance to provide the State Department with the means of erasing the epithets of lack of planning, lack of study, and lack of depth which have become attached—both rightly and wrongly in some instances—to our disarmament efforts. The Secretary of State makes a stirring plea to Congress when he says:

"The rapid increase in the technical problems of arms control makes it essential for us to have access to the services of specialists outside the Government if we are to make effective use of our negotiating opportunities."²

I commend to this committee a statement

made by one of our eminent scientists at a recent hearing of the Disarmament Subcommittee on the technical problems in the Geneva test ban negotiations. I think the statement of Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky, who was deputy head of the U.S. delegation to Technical Working Group 2 of the Geneva test ban conference last winter, lends great weight to the budget request pending before this committee. He said:

"There does not exist at present an efficient enough mechanism within the Government for carrying out the necessary scientific work to back up the constructive aspects of these problems."

The Disarmament Subcommittee in its 1957 and 1958 reports made, I think a vanguard effort to encourage such studies as those now proposed by the Department of State. In its 1958 report the subcommittee voiced its disappointment "that the State Department has not seen fit to create, as recommended previously by the subcommittee [in its 1957 report], special advisory groups of nongovernmental experts to explore specific aspects of the disarmament problem."

Mr. Chairman, the Congress is restricted in what it can do to affect and guide the foreign policy of the country. One of the main responsibilities it has is to provide the funds with which foreign policy is implemented. Funds for arms control are essential and are needed now.

The Congress can demonstrate a conviction that arms control is important by appropriating a small but significant sum to prepare some of the vital studies that must be made to assure that the United States is proposing sound and workable measures to reduce and control the weapons of war.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to address myself to some other aspects of State Department appropriations request.

It is extremely important that we grant the full request of \$2,900,000 for cultural presentations. The House cut \$485,000 from that figure.

Cultural attractions play a very significant part in the worldwide ideological war. What they do is build up a sympathetic climate. A reservoir of good will is established when peoples of other countries hear our great artistic offerings like Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic, Isaac Stern, Van Cliburn, and others.

I am proud to be the author of the act which in 1956 set up our own cultural presentations program. We have made a good start, but when it comes to volume, we are hardly in the same horserace with the Russians. Let me give you an example: Last year, Iraq held a massive festival holiday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the accession to power of Premier Kassem. Conspicuous in the festival were massive, lavish displays and acts by the Soviet Union, Red China, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. The United States was not even represented.

There are 90 countries which are clamoring to see and hear our artists. In most cases, our State Department has to say, "Sorry, not this year." We are able to set up cultural exhibitions at one-fourth of the international festivals to which we are invited. The reason: not enough money. At the same time, the Soviet Union, which has less than half the national income that we do, will never be seen turning down an invitation to participate in an international fair.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly commend to the sympathetic attention of this committee the very modest request for cultural presentations.

One of the most serious cuts that the House of Representatives made was in educational exchange. The request of \$28,200,-

000 was reduced to \$23,210,000, which means a cut of 1,814 grants to foreign students. What is particularly disturbing is that most of those students would have come from the underdeveloped countries—and it is in the emerging areas that the Soviet Union is making its greatest incursions. As the members of the committee probably know, the Soviet Union has just established a University of Friendship, which will be for 4,000 students from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Those students will receive 4 years free tuition, as well as traveling and living expenses and spending money. Thus, just at a time that the Soviet Union is making a dramatic bid for the future leaders of the new nations, we are turning them down. I urge this committee to restore the necessary funds.

Another matter is the urgent need for language training for our foreign service officers. If there is one area in which there is a real gap between the United States and the Soviet Union, it is in the area of language fluency, particularly with respect to some of the languages of Asia and Africa.

I was deeply concerned when I noticed that the House had cut \$663,607 from the \$5,228,000 request for the Foreign Service Institute. Most of that cut will come out of the urgently needed funds to teach our diplomats the vital languages of the developing nations.

I respectfully urge this subcommittee to act favorably on the proposed amendment which I have presented here today. Permit me to take this opportunity to thank the members of this subcommittee for affording me this opportunity to present my views on this important appropriations measure.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of coming before your committee and testifying on behalf of the full appropriations request of the U.S. Information Agency.

As you know, the House has cut \$6,804,200 from the USIA request of \$123,793,180, and the Agency is asking that \$5,851,000 of that be restored. I fully support that request.

Particularly important is the request restoring \$4,242,700 for salaries and expenses, which would involve 126 positions. Ten new posts are proposed in Africa, and it is vital that USIA go ahead with this expansion. Right now, within a period of 2 weeks, 10 countries are receiving their independence in Africa, and it is predicted that by 1965, every nation in that continent will be independent. Thus, there is a compelling necessity of establishing a real line of communication with the emerging peoples of Africa. If we default, the Soviets will certainly step into the vacuum.

The House action on salaries and expenses is the same as is allotted this year, and this would mean an actual decrease in the USIA operation because of mandatory increases in costs.

The Agency request also takes into account the need to reach broader segments of the peoples in Latin America. In light of developments in Latin America in the last several years, there can be no doubt about the desirability of this objective.

Further, part of the Agency request would go to expand the overall television program. Since most communications experts agree that television is becoming the world's most effective medium, this is an area which we cannot neglect.

Mr. Chairman, in comparison to what the Soviet Union is spending on propaganda, we are now financing a penny whistle stacked up against Russia's big brass band. The Soviet Union spent more on a single propaganda gimmick—the Moscow Youth Festival—than we do on our yearly appropriation. It has been estimated that Russia spends anywhere between 10 and 30 times as much

¹ Testimony before House Appropriations Subcommittee, Feb. 11, 1960, p. 111.

² Testimony by Secretary of State Herter

before House Appropriations Subcommittee, Feb. 10, 1960, p. 5.

as we do. Since winning the minds of men seems to be the most important business of the 20th century, it is an area where we cannot come out second best.

There is no reason why the country with the best case should be losing the propaganda war and why the country with the worst case should be winning it. We now spend a sum equal to one-quarter of 1 percent of our defense budget on our information activities. Yet, it may be that the cold war will be won or lost in the propaganda area. It is for this reason that I urge the committee to grant the modest and wholly justified request of the U.S. Information Agency.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
June 16, 1960.

The Honorable LYNDON JOHNSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee of the Departments
of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and
Related Agencies, Senate Committee on
Appropriations.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to propose the following amendment to H.R. 11666 which is before your subcommittee. On page 13, line 22, strike out "\$23,210,000," and insert "\$23,395,000, of which \$185,000 shall be available only for implementing section V, paragraph 5 of the 'Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for Cooperation in Exchanges in the Scientific, Technical, Educational and Cultural Fields in 1960-61,' and."

This amendment would provide funds for an American-Russian language student exchange, to be held in the summer of 1961. Seventy-five American college undergraduate or graduate students who are proficient in the Russian language and young teachers of Russian would spend the summer in the Soviet Union in 2 months of language study at Soviet universities and in 3 weeks of traveling.

In exchange, 75 Russian students and young teachers of the English language would come to the United States for the same type of program. Groups of 25 each would go to the 3 American universities which are specially prepared to give American study programs to foreign students—the Universities of Michigan, Columbia, and Indiana.

The appropriation request covers the cost for half of the program with the Russians paying the other half. An average of \$900 per student would cover the round-trip transportation costs of the Americans, and approximately \$1,500 per student would take care of the Russians while they were in this country; \$5,000 in administrative support is also included in the figure. The Soviet Government would pay for the transportation of their students to this country, and they would take care of all the expenses of the Americans while living in the Soviet Union.

Soviet authorities have made it clear to our negotiators in the educational exchange program that they are enthusiastic about this kind of a plan and that they would be willing to pay their half of the costs.

Members of my staff and I have conferred with Ambassadors William Lacy and Charles Bohlen and other officials in the Department of State and USIA, as well as leaders in the academic community, and this proposal is supported by these persons as a sound, desirable, and worthwhile project.

I want to conclude by suggesting why this program is of particular importance:

The first reason is that with the breakdown of the summit meeting, it is all the more important to keep the lines of communication open at other levels. We fail to do so at our own peril.

The 75 Americans would be selected not only on the basis of language proficiency, but also on the basis of political and social maturity. They would be the finest type of ambassadors. Being able to speak the language, they and the Russians could communicate in the real meaning of that word. There are real urgings for more freedom among the Soviet students today, and we should do all we can to nourish that tendency. All assessments agree that the most notable feature of our Moscow exhibition last summer was the impact of our Russian-speaking guides. The group that I am proposing would have a similar impact.

Likewise, there is a great deal to be said for having the 75 Russian students here. The great drawback with respect to most visiting Russian delegations is that they have to speak—rather formally and stiffly—through interpreters. The Russian students, however, would all be able to speak English, would be settled in one university community for 2 months, and would be able to talk to Americans on an individual basis. It is in face-to-face situations like this that real communicating is done. Further, this would be a key Russian group to reach. A good percentage of them would return to be English teachers, and there is a very high probability that what they tell their students about America is going to be much kinder than what the students will read in the textbooks.

The second reason is that this country is desperately short of skilled Russian linguists. We've all heard about the missile gap and the industrial growth rate gap, but the widest gap of all is one that we seldom hear about—the language training gap. Last year, it was estimated that for every 10,000 Russians studying English, there was 1 American studying Russian. There are thousands of important Russian documents piling up, simply because we don't have enough skilled people to translate them. In short, we are presently so far behind the Russians in language training that this type of a program is all to our advantage. I might add that there is the assumption that many of our young people in this program would become Russian teachers, so that there would be a multiplier benefit.

There is one final point. We in America pride ourselves on being masters in the realm of free competition. Well, the first rule for a competitor is the he know all he can about his opponent. Frankly, there are still many wide gaps in our knowledge about the Soviet Union. There are still many things we have to learn about Russian attitudes and motivations as well as its economic development. The more Russian specialists we can develop, the better off we are in this cold war marathon race.

The investment is small in view of the significant benefit of this educational exchange program. I respectfully hope that your subcommittee will favorably consider this proposed amendment.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee, because I know the bill represents a substantial improvement over the actions of other years. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the majority leader, has exercised wise and prudent judgment in actions on the items in the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his comment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, there seems to be a little misunderstanding about the amendment I offered. I shall sketch the background and explain how the misunderstanding developed, and then the Senate can work its will, if it desires.

We had before the Senate a bill to authorize a so-called International Development Association—for short, I call it IDA. It was under some difficulty, because the distinguished Senator from Vermont objected to a proviso in the bill, and likewise did the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. The bill went to the House. The offensive or objectionable language was stricken. The bill was put in order. In the last 2 days the authorization bill was completed.

The Secretary of the Treasury called up to say that the people who will be subscribing to the capital stock from other countries will be coming to this city in August and September. He asked if it will not be possible to get an initial installment of the \$320 million subscription of this country put in an appropriation bill before we recessed. I raised the question today.

I thought perhaps the item could be put in what I referred to as a bobtailed supplemental appropriation bill; that is, a little supplemental appropriation bill with only a few items.

I was informed by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that hearings have not been completed on the pending supplemental appropriation bill and will not be completed until we return after the recess.

I find myself in an awkward position. The distinguished majority leader, who has done an excellent job on the bill, says he does not want to accept the amendment in the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I know nothing about the necessity for or the justification for the amendment. The Secretary of the Treasury earlier today expressed the hope that we could include an appropriation in the supplemental appropriation bill. The distinguished minority leader talked to me about it. I voiced no objection. That is the proper place for the IDA appropriation. It is as foreign to the bill before the Senate as a fish hatchery would be.

I told the Senator I would be glad to support him, relying entirely on the information the Senator had, because the committee has none. The subcommittee had no evidence. The subcommittee is not in a position to pass judgment upon the matter, but I told the Senator I would accept the Senator's word and support the Senator's effort in connection with the supplemental appropriation bill, or a "bobtailed" supplemental appropriation bill which contained only the IDA item and two or three emergency items we might have to consider.

We are wasting the time of the Senate, because this is not the proper place for the IDA appropriation. If we should put the item in the bill, we would carry it through the door and drop it in the conference, because I have no doubt that the distinguished chairman of the committee on the other side will recognize that the IDA appropriation is as foreign to this bill as an agricultural item would be.

I think it would be a poor practice to do so. I think it is not the proper way to legislate. I think it would defeat the purpose of the IDA. I think it would injure the whole movement.

I revert to what I told the Senator earlier in the day. I shall be happy to support the Senator eagerly and enthusiastically in the proper appropriation bill and at the proper time. This is not the proper place. If the House does not see fit to send to the Senate a supplemental appropriation bill, and if we cannot get a "bobtailed" supplemental appropriation bill, I shall ask the Senate—and I am sure if the Senate overrides me the House chairman will refuse to accept it—not to accept the amendment, because this is not the place for it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have the floor.

I will say to the majority leader that he is a fine person to talk about wasting the time of the Senate. For 3 hours we had a political tirade today, when we could have used the time for better purpose. This is no waste of time, because the amendment was brought to me. I did not initiate it.

I have before me the supplemental appropriation hearings. In connection with my remarks, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the data on pages 224, 225, 226, and 227 be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the information was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to support the appropriation request for \$73,666,700 for payment during fiscal 1961 of the first installment of the U.S. subscription to the International Development Association. I urge your favorable consideration of this important item. Funds for four additional annual installments, each of \$61,655,825, will be requested in the future. All together, the U.S. subscription to the IDA payable over the 5-year period amounts to \$320.29 million.

The President, in a message to the Congress on February 18, 1960, recommended legislation authorizing U.S. membership in the IDA and providing for payment of the subscription obligations. H.R. 11001 and S. 3074, authorizing the President to accept membership for the United States and authorizing to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, the payment of the U.S. subscription, are presently being considered by the Congress. Final action on this legislation is expected to be completed in the near future. The requested appropriations item for fiscal year 1961 now before you would not, of course, become effective unless this legislation is enacted.

The IDA is to be an international organization, affiliated with the International Bank, to provide development financing on flexible terms for its less developed member countries. Most of its initial resources will be provided by countries other than the

United States. While the U.S. subscription is about \$320 million, the other economically stronger member countries would provide about \$443 million of the \$763 million to be subscribed by the economically stronger countries as a group. The total subscriptions, including those of the less-developed countries, are scheduled at \$1 billion.

The articles of agreement will enter into force when signed on behalf of governments whose subscriptions comprise not less than 65 percent of the total schedule of subscriptions; the agreement cannot, however, enter into force before September 15, 1960. The U.S. subscription represents about 32 percent of this total. We are confident that the agreement will enter into force and that the IDA will begin operations this year, if the Congress at this session approves the legislation necessary for U.S. membership. We have been informed that good progress is already being made on legislative action in a number of countries.

The IDA would provide financing in such forms and on such terms as may be appropriate for a particular project in a particular area. It could provide foreign exchange, local currency, or a combination of various currencies. Repayment terms and grace periods may be somewhat longer than under conventional financing. Its loans may be at lower interest or interest free. Repayment may be made in hard currencies or wholly or partly in the currency of the borrower. This flexibility will permit the IDA to operate under circumstances not possible for conventional lending agencies. It will, in this way, help to meet important needs.

To assure appropriate safeguards in connection with such financing, and to assure that the financing provided by the IDA shall be for sound projects of high developmental priority, for which private capital on reasonable terms and conventional loans are not available, the close affiliation with the International Bank is especially significant. The President, the Board of Governors, and the Executive Directors of the International Bank will serve in the same capacity, ex officio, on the IDA. In being able to call upon the experience and competence of the International Bank's staff, the IDA will maintain technical standards in connection with its operations similar to those maintained by the Bank. The IDA is to be, nevertheless, a separate entity, and the funds of the IDA are to be kept separate and apart from those of the Bank.

The proposal for an IDA grew out of consideration in the United States of the pressing financial problems in the less developed areas and the impact of these problems on the entire free world. At the same time, we were convinced that additional efforts, in particular by the other economically stronger countries, were needed to provide more of the essential capital requirements in the less developed areas. It was clear that substantially greater efforts could well be made by these countries. An important contribution to this thinking was made by the U.S. Senate, which on July 23, 1958, adopted a resolution suggesting that prompt study be given to the establishment of an International Development Association as an affiliate of the International Bank. Under the terms of this resolution, the study was undertaken by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. Shortly thereafter, with the approval of the President, Secretary Anderson as Chairman of the NAC began a series of informal discussions on the proposal with representatives of other member governments of the International Bank. In October 1959 the Bank's executive directors were instructed to formulate articles of agreement of an IDA. This was accomplished, and in January the Directors approved the agreement for submission to member governments.

For the purposes of membership in the IDA, the 68 countries presently members of the International Bank are divided into two groups: Part I and part II of schedule A of the IDA agreement. This schedule of subscriptions, which I have attached to this statement, is based upon subscriptions in the Bank. Among the part I members are those economically stronger countries which are able to provide significant amounts of capital for overseas development financing. The less developed countries, those eligible for IDA financing, comprise part II.

Each member's subscription is divided into a 10-percent portion and a 90-percent portion. The part I members, the economically stronger countries, must pay the 10-percent portion and the 90-percent portion in gold or freely convertible currency to be used in its operations by the IDA without restriction.

The part II members, the less-developed countries, pay only the 10-percent portion in gold or freely convertible currency. The 90-percent portion of the part II members is to be paid in their own national currencies. These latter currencies may be used by the IDA in connection with projects within the territory of the subscriber. In addition, these currencies may be used, to the extent agreed by the subscriber and the IDA, for projects located in the territories of other members.

I have prepared, for insertion into the record at this point, a table which shows the breakdown of the subscriptions, to be paid by the part I and part II members, respectively.

IDA initial subscription by membership group and by business
[Data in thousands of dollars]

	Part I countries	Part II countries	Total membership
10 percent portion: Gold or convertible currency.....	76,307	23,693	100,000
90 percent portion: Gold or convertible currency.....	686,763		686,763
National currency..		213,237	213,237
Total subscriptions: Gold or convertible currency.....	763,070	23,693	786,763
National currency..		213,237	213,237
Total.....	763,070	236,930	1,000,000

Subscriptions are to be paid in by the membership in five annual installments. The 90-percent portion is payable in equal installments. The payment schedule requires, however, that one-half of the 10-percent portion be paid in the first installment; the remaining half of this portion is to be paid in equal installments over the following 4 years. The IDA may provide financing from these subscribed resources only in the form of loans.

The U.S. subscription obligations will, as I have said, require the payment of about \$74 million as the first installment. I should like to emphasize here that this is a fixed amount, established in the articles of agreement as are the subscriptions and the installments on the subscriptions of all members. It is essential that the full amount of our first installment be appropriated to enable us to become a member.

The agreement specifies that the first installment is to be paid within 30 days after the date on which IDA begins operations, or on the date on which the original member becomes a member, whichever shall be later. For the United States, this payment will undoubtedly be timed with the beginning of operations, since there is little likelihood that the IDA could begin operations without U.S. membership. The agreement remains open for signature until December

31, 1960, although if it has not entered into force by that date the Executive Directors of the Bank may extend the period by not more than 6 months.

The agreement permits any member to issue nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing notes in place of any part of that member's 90-percent subscription portion. These notes are to be payable at par value on demand to the IDA when required for its operations.

Favorable action on the appropriation item now before this committee will complete the legislation necessary for the United States to join the IDA. However, as I have noted earlier, it would then be necessary in the future to request additional funds to be appropriated to be able to complete the payment of the \$320.29 million U.S. subscription.

Periodically during the course of IDA's operations, the adequacy of its resources will be reviewed and consideration given to the desirability of general increases in subscriptions, that is, beyond the \$1 billion of initial subscriptions. The first such review will be undertaken about 5 years after the beginning of operations. In addition, individual increases in subscriptions may be considered at any time, but only at the request of the member involved. No schedule for future subscriptions or any terms and conditions under which such subscriptions would be paid are established in the agreement. Neither the United States nor any other member of the IDA would be committed to increase its subscription. The agreement expressly requires, however, that in connection with any additional subscriptions, each member shall be given an opportunity to subscribe an amount which will enable it to maintain its relative voting power. Further legislative authority would be required before the United States could make any subscription beyond the \$320 million currently to be authorized.

In addition to the schedule of initial subscriptions, there are specific provisions under which IDA may receive "supplementary resources" from one member in the currency of another member. We anticipate that the United States will, under these provisions, make available to the IDA small portions of the foreign currencies accruing from the sales of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. Separate legislation is now before the Congress for an amendment to Public Law 480 which would make explicit authorization for the transfer of some of these currencies to the IDA.

In urging the favorable consideration of the appropriation request covering the first installment on our subscription to the IDA, I wish to emphasize the importance to the United States and to the free world generally of this new institution. Moreover, I wish to stress the importance of early action by the United States as an evidence of continued leadership in an endeavor so thoroughly and carefully worked out in cooperation with the great majority of the free nations. A significant aspect to the United States is that the IDA will rely upon funds to a great extent provided by the other industrial countries. The IDA will represent the first cooperative approach by the important capital exporting nations to assist the economic development of other nations by providing finance on flexible terms. Dependence for such assistance has up to now been upon the United States alone.

The importance of the objectives of the IDA is well known. As President Eisenhower has said, "The peoples of the world will grow in freedom, toleration, and respect for human dignity as they achieve reasonable economic and social progress under a free system. The further advance of the less-developed areas is of major importance to the nations of the free world and the association provides an international institution

through which we may all effectively cooperate toward this end."

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Schedule A—Initial subscriptions

[In millions of U.S. dollars¹]

Pt. I:	
Australia.....	20.18
Austria.....	5.04
Belgium.....	22.70
Canada.....	37.83
Denmark.....	8.74
Finland.....	3.83
France.....	52.96
Germany.....	52.96
Italy.....	18.16
Japan.....	33.59
Luxembourg.....	1.01
Netherlands.....	27.74
Norway.....	6.72
Sweden.....	10.09
Union of South Africa.....	10.09
United Kingdom.....	131.14
United States.....	320.29
Subtotal.....	763.07

Pt. II:	
Afghanistan.....	1.01
Argentina.....	18.83
Bolivia.....	1.06
Brazil.....	18.83
Burma.....	2.02
Ceylon.....	3.03
Chile.....	3.53
China.....	30.26
Colombia.....	3.53
Costa Rica.....	0.20
Cuba.....	4.71
Dominican Republic.....	0.40
Ecuador.....	0.65
El Salvador.....	0.30
Ethiopia.....	0.50
Ghana.....	2.36
Greece.....	2.52
Guatemala.....	0.40
Haiti.....	0.76
Honduras.....	0.30
Iceland.....	0.10
India.....	40.35
Indonesia.....	11.10
Iran.....	4.54
Iraq.....	0.76
Ireland.....	3.03
Israel.....	1.68
Jordan.....	0.30
Korea.....	1.26
Lebanon.....	0.45
Libya.....	1.01
Malaya.....	2.52
Mexico.....	8.74
Morocco.....	3.53
Nicaragua.....	0.30
Pakistan.....	10.09
Panama.....	0.02
Paraguay.....	0.30
Peru.....	1.77
Philippines.....	5.04
Saudia Arabia.....	3.70
Spain.....	10.09
Sudan.....	1.01
Thailand.....	3.03
Tunisia.....	1.51
Turkey.....	5.80
United Arab Republic.....	6.03
Uruguay.....	1.06
Venezuela.....	7.06
Vietnam.....	1.51
Yugoslavia.....	4.04
Subtotal.....	236.93
Total.....	1,000.00

¹ In terms of U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on Jan. 1, 1960.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I conferred with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee before the amendment was offered. I did not draw the language. I did talk to the

majority leader in his office this afternoon. I was agreeable to having the item in a "bobtailed" supplemental appropriation bill, provided we could get it passed in time.

The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN] has told me, within the last 30 minutes, the committee will not finish hearings on the bill, and there will be no supplemental before we adjourn.

Now I leave it to the majority leader to answer. I came here in good faith. If pride prevents the Senator from accepting the amendment, very well, he can get it voted down. I did not ask for it. A distinguished Texan, the Secretary of the Treasury, asked for it.

Do not talk to me about wasting time, because I was present when all this political flummery was going on on the Senate floor for 3 hours this afternoon. I came to the Chamber in the utmost good faith. I had the word of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Arizona, that the hearings would not be finished on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The people who are interested in this item, who are subscribers to the capital stock, will be coming to this city while we are in recess.

If pride stands in the way, very well; then vote the amendment down, if that is the desire. I do not care. I have no personal interest in it. I did it for a great citizen, who called me twice today, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is a great citizen in my book. I did it because I thought I was serving a useful purpose.

If Senators want to vote it down and vote it out, that is OK; it will be all right with me; but do not talk to me about wasting time, because I have not taken much of the time on the Senate floor.

All of this was done in good faith. I am going to let it stand there. If the Senate wishes to vote the amendment down, OK, but I ask Senators to re-examine their votes, as to whether they voted to authorize the International Development Association, and whether they wish for Bob Anderson, a great citizen, to function and to do his job, when the people from the subscribing countries come to this city and lay their money on the line, in order to get this international effort started.

I leave it there, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am sorry to have irritated the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator did irritate me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is obvious.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let us be honest about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is obvious. I will yield further, if the Senator wishes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator does not have to. I have said my piece.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator. May I proceed?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, notwithstanding what the minority leader has said, I doubt the wisdom of granting the request of even a great man from Texas for the appropriation for an item which the committee has not heard, about which it knows nothing, which does not belong in the bill.

I agreed with the minority leader that I would support in the supplemental appropriation bill, or in a bobtailed supplemental appropriation bill, this item. No one asked that it be included in this bill. I have not conferred with the clerks or the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, or with the minority leader, about the language of the amendment. I do not know now how much is involved. I know nothing about the details of it, or the purposes for which it would be used.

I agreed cheerfully to go along upon their recommendation if they inserted the provision in the proper place at the proper time. So much for that point. Each Senator can judge for himself. For the 3 hours spent today I have no apologies. We had an understanding that during the recess period I would do the best I could to justify the understanding between the leadership. There are 65 Senators on this side of the aisle. Five do not agree with me. We had some disagreement on the other side. Through no fault of my own, the minority had a conference and raised some serious objections from their point of view. Some of those objections were expressed by Senators on the floor. I had no way of cutting them off. But I do not believe that we are going to make any headway for Mr. Anderson, for the Government, for the country, for IDA, or anyone else by going helter-skelter through an amendment of which the committee has never heard, never considered, upon which no testimony has been taken, but one which the chairman of the subcommittee is willing to support as a supplemental item.

I am willing to transmit to the House tomorrow what I said to the Secretary today. I will support this item, but I am not prepared to accept it in the pending bill. I hope Senators will not insist upon it, because I do not believe the chairman of the House conferees will accept it, and I am not in a position to accept it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I would like to hear from the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I talked with the Secretary of the Treasury about the importance of having available our share of funds, which would be a minor part of the funds appropriated available when representatives of other nations appear here. They come to our country and we have no way of cooperating with them. The fund is to serve while we are in recess to take care of any such emergency. The bill is the first possible means we have had to take care of the proposed authorization. If we refer the

matter to the House, that is another matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have in my pocket other items that belong in supplemental bills. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee never discussed the item with me until the bill was reported.

I discussed with the chairman of the committee today the possibility of operating with supplemental funds. I discussed it with the minority leader. I do not think that we shall make progress by bolting this item through, and forcing it in a bill on the chairman of the subcommittee, who had never heard about it, because of some private conversation.

I hope the chairman will not insist that his subcommittee accept the item since we know nothing about it. If we have a supplemental appropriation bill, I will be glad to go along with it. If the House will submit a bobtail bill which includes this item tomorrow I will go along with it. The House has not yet agreed to recess. If the subject is of such great importance, it can stand the test of the inquiry that is necessary. Not a member of the subcommittee knows anything about the item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The Senate proceeded to divide.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk, and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, after line 9, it is proposed to add a new paragraph, as follows:

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$256,000, to remain available until expended and to be available for the leasing of land.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, on May 1, in his message to Congress, the President of the United States recommended for inclusion in the supplemental appropriation the item which is involved in my amendment. In support of the amendment the Director of the Bureau of the Budget said:

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the construction of facilities to furnish protection for residents of the United States from the effects of inadequately treated sewage originating in Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. It is essential that remedial action be taken at the earliest possible date to provide relief from critical health hazards and monetary losses in San Diego County, Calif.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

I have previously spoken to the distinguished majority leader, who is willing to accept the amendment.

It was previously, in reduced form, approved by the House of Representatives

in a supplemental appropriation bill, which will not now be acted upon until August. Meanwhile there is raw sewage coming from Mexico into San Diego County, Calif., creating an international problem. The beaches in the San Diego area are being polluted, and because of the need for immediate Federal action I asked the distinguished majority leader whether what had previously in principle been approved by the House of Representatives, and what had previously been approved completely by the Bureau of the Budget and the President might now be incorporated in the present appropriation bill under the appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and the Judiciary, and he most graciously and generously suggested that he would be glad to accept such an amendment.

Mr. President, the Senate will observe that on page 8 of the Departments of State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, we deal with the International Boundary and Water Commission.

As I understand, the House has previously included in another measure \$225,000 for the International Boundary and Water Commission. The Senator from California now seeks to insert, in lieu of the proposed appropriation of \$225,000, the amount of \$256,000, or an additional \$31,000, which I understand is for land lease.

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think it is appropriate that the item be included in the bill. The very able Senator from California discussed the subject with the committee earlier. I think it is desirable and, so far as the chairman of the subcommittee is concerned, I should like to accept the amendment and express the hope that the conferees will agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I hold in my hand the supplemental appropriation bill passed by the House on June 24. It is not a bill of great magnitude so far as appropriations are concerned. It involved \$1,500,000 for the Agricultural Research Service; \$500,000 for the entomology laboratory; \$150,000 for the Department of Commerce; \$185,000 for the Weather Bureau; \$2,700,000 for the Metropolitan Area Sanitary Sewage Works Fund; \$23,550 for the Department of General Administration of the District of Columbia; \$18,650 for the Department of Public Welfare; \$20,000 for the Department of Buildings and Grounds; \$600,000 for personal services of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and

employees; \$545,000 for the District of Columbia debt service; \$90,000 for the Department of Highways and Traffic; \$25 million for the Dulles International Airport sewer; \$1,816,000 for the Public Health Service; \$26,700 for the Commission of Fine Arts; \$9 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency; \$2,900,000 for the National Park Service; \$200,000 for the support of the United States prisoners in the Federal Prison System; \$22,500 for payment to the widow of the late Representative Elliott; \$5 million for the House Office Building; \$720,000 for the Treasury Department; \$1,250,000 for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and \$500,000 for the Bureau of the Mint.

Mr. President, if we add all those items together and consider them in the light of the \$40 billion appropriation we made this evening, we find a very small amount to be in the supplemental appropriation bill which is in committee. We are going to be in session at least until late in the evening of Saturday of this week. I am perfectly willing and eager that the Appropriations Committee consider supplemental appropriations for items that have a budget recommendation or the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury or the recommendation of anyone else. These items belong in the supplemental bill. That is why the House passed it. It is a supplemental appropriation bill.

However, to lift out of the bill wholesale some items because of someone's telephone call and put them in a bill where they do not belong, when there has been no evidence taken on those items, is not an act of responsibility, and it is not going to be condoned by the Senator from Texas as long as he is managing a bill. He will go before the Appropriations Committee, if it will hold a hearing, and he will familiarize himself with the IDA request, and support the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, regardless of where he resides. As a matter of fact, if the minority leader were up on his Republican Party, he would realize that the Secretary of the Treasury lives in Connecticut. I do not know whether that was a wise decision for him to make, to move from Texas to Connecticut. However, that is where he lives. It does not affect his character or integrity, or the wisdom of his recommendation in the least.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. There has been some feeling that he has improved considerably since he has lived in Connecticut.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would not deny it. There is no one for whom I have more admiration than the Secretary of the Treasury. It is possible that he has improved of late. I do not believe that his residence has had anything to do with it, however.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ERVIN. I would say that if the Secretary of the Treasury wanted to improve his condition by removal from

Texas, the only course open to him would have been to move to North Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from North Carolina. I am sure that anyone who has observed the distinguished Senator from North Carolina would agree with the statement he has made.

I hope that the Appropriations Committee will consider the IDA supplemental appropriation. The moment it does, and a hearing is held on it, I am prepared to motion it up in the Senate and urge its adoption. I thank the majority of the Senate for the confidence they have expressed in me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to advise the Senate that we have about \$50 million worth of supplemental estimates that have been received from the Bureau of the Budget which are not in the bill that passed the House of Representatives. There have been no hearings held on any of these items. I do not see how it is possible to hold hearings tomorrow and cover all those items and the items in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I agree with the Senator that it is difficult to hold hearings. The Senator says he cannot act upon the bill because it involves \$50 million. A few moments ago we were asked to act on an amendment that involved \$73 million, without a hearing. I submit that the argument the Senator is using is just as applicable to the \$73 million for IDA, as it is for the \$50 million on which no testimony has been heard. We will have to work overtime tomorrow and the next day, but I am willing to do it.

Mr. HAYDEN. The only distinction I make is that so far as these items are concerned, which have been submitted, it would not make much difference whether they became law this week or next week.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. There have been no hearings held on the IDA item.

Mr. HAYDEN. I agree.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator think it is good to legislate about \$73 million without anyone knowing what it is all about?

Mr. AIKEN. Although I agree with the Senator from Texas, the majority leader, that this item properly belongs in a supplemental bill, because it is not a State Department item, yet, it is a fixed commitment of the United States for a definite amount. For that reason I do not believe it would be necessary to have extensive hearings on it, because it is a fixed commitment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is usually correct. He never spoke the truth more than he does tonight. It is a \$73 million item. Hearings could be held for an hour or two, and that item could be put in the supplemental bill. If these extra estimates do not have hearings held on them, let them go over until August. I told the minority leader

that I would advocate that procedure on this supplemental bill or on a bobtailed supplemental bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am sure the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations realizes that frequently executive agencies disregard the mandate of Congress and exceed their appropriations. Then they come to Congress with requests for supplemental appropriations. In this instance I believe we ought to serve notice on them that they can live within their income at least for another month. If they need additional appropriations, let them come up later.

Mr. HAYDEN. The only difference is that our Government made a definite commitment to match funds of other nations. The time to do the matching is now.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I was not referring to this specific item. As a general matter I realize that they take advantage of the Senate and ignore the other body, where appropriation bills originate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, this item came up in the amount of \$73 million. In House Document 403 for supplemental appropriations it was deleted by the House because legislation authorizing this item had not been considered in the House. However, there was testimony, as I pointed out, and I shall ask that it be made a part of my remarks. That testimony is in the hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, which was released on the 20th day of June. In view of the fact that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee had advised me that a supplemental bill was not to be reported, and because of the entreaty of the Secretary of the Treasury to him and to me on several occasions, this matter was presented tonight.

Talk about testimony. In the authorizing bill, the House and Senate authorized a subscription to the capital stock of the International Development Association in the amount of \$320 million. Other countries will subscribe \$443 million. The Secretary of State said their representatives will be here in August. They will be here with their subscriptions. He will have no money with which to subscribe, and therefore cannot do business. If it had not been for the fact that it was stated to me that the supplemental appropriation bill would not be reported before we went into recess, I would not have presented the matter after it had been handed to me. That is the whole story. If it requires anything else by way of testimony, we need only to look at all the pages beginning with page 223 of the House supplemental appropriation hearings. The House had as witnesses T. Graydon Upton, Assistant Secretary; George H. Willis, Director of the Office of International Finance; and Harvey A. Leve, attorney in the Office of the General Counsel. They made a full presentation of the whole matter. Since it is a fixed subscription, I do not care if a thousand pages of testimony are added. Nothing more could be added to the rec-

ord than what is in it now. I am content to leave it, if that is the way it is desired. But I want the RECORD to show that I was in the corner of Bob Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, who in a most entreating manner said that this is an emergent situation.

I hope the matter can be consummated before we go into recess or adjournment. I am content to leave the case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I do not want to ask indulgence, but if the Senator wants to get into somebody's personal corner, like the corner of the Secretary of the Treasury, that is all right with me. All of us would like to be in Secretary Anderson's corner.

The Secretary has never made a request to me that we avoid the regular procedures of the Senate. No human being asked me, until I heard the amendment read. It is an amendment to the State Department appropriation bill, and it has no business there. The Secretary did not ask for it. The minority leader did not ask for it. The clerk of the committee did not know about it. The chairman of the committee did not discuss it with me.

Why all the rush to get this item into the State Department appropriation bill?

Perhaps this proposal might appeal to some persons and impress them. However, I want to read from the budget justification:

Members must be able to pay the first installment—

We would not be able to pay it—on the subscription in order to join IDA. The intended period for joining the organization runs from September 15 to December 31, 1960.

We shall be back on August 8. The period runs from September 15 to December 31. I agreed to have the item included in H.R. 12740, which is pending in the Committee on Appropriations. The bill includes a few minor appropriations. All of them together amount to but a few million dollars, not as much as the \$72 million for IDA.

If the chairman of the committee will call up the bill in the morning and spend 30 minutes or an hour with the witnesses, and then include a provision for \$72 million, that will be all right with me. There will be more money for IDA in the supplemental appropriation bill than for all the other departments of the Government put together.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for the Senate to consider H.R. 12740 when the bill is reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, those who want to get in somebody's corner can go to the Committee on Appropriations tomorrow morning and ask to be heard for 30 minutes or an hour, so as to follow the orderly procedure of the Senate in justifying the \$72 million request.

If the committee reports the bill, I will call it up on motion within the hour. Again, we will save time, and nobody's pride will be hurt. I repeat again that

the period for joining IDA does not begin until September 15.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I agree with what the Senator from Texas has said; but he forgets that the committee has a large number of other budget estimates which deserve consideration. Are we to utterly ignore them and ignore the fact that the House has held hearings on them? We could have them adopted now, without approval, but I cannot hold hearings on all of them within an hour.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I am talking only about IDA. That is all I understand is proposed here tonight. If it is such an emergency that it must be taken up now, I will call it up on motion by itself in connection with the supplemental appropriation. If any other items can be included, we shall be glad to consider them, too.

Mr. HAYDEN. We might consider all the budget estimates sent up by the department—\$70 million—without holding hearings at all.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator desires to submit the estimates on that basis, it is agreeable to me, provided he puts them in the right bills. I do not want him to bring all the supplemental requests for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Defense, and put them in the State Department bill, without any notice whatsoever to the subcommittee chairman.

Whenever I have an amendment to offer to any chairman's bill, I tell him about it, and I try to justify and explain it.

I did not discuss this item with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and he did not discuss it with me. Is not that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The chairman knows this item has no business in the State Department bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am determined to round out the RECORD. I talked with the majority leader about this item in his office this afternoon. We sat around in very sweet fellowship. When the majority leader talks about being in somebody's corner, I am always glad to be in the corner of the distinguished Texan who is the majority leader. I am always glad to be in the corner of another distinguished Texan, a great and dedicated citizen, Bob Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury.

We have discussed the matter. We talked about a bobtailed supplemental bill. But talking about it is one thing, and getting it done is another.

Then when I discovered that there was to be no supplemental appropriation bill, that put the matter in an entirely different light.

That is the whole story. It cannot be denied. I do not care about the other items. If the majority leader thinks that in 1 hour he can have a supplemental appropriation bill reported, containing items for the Panama Canal, the legislative department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, the District of Columbia, and everything else, all I say is that the dis-

tinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, will be a miracle worker if he can take testimony and, in 1 hour, draft a bill and report it to the Senate.

I have not served on the Committee on Appropriations for nothing for 17 or 18 years. I know what the business and the techniques are. I am no novice in the business of the committee. I simply want the record to be correct tonight as to where the item was discussed and what the situation was.

Mr. LONG of Hawaii subsequently said: Mr. President, since 1945 this country has spent some \$75 billion in other nations. The primary purpose has been to gain friends through helping people to attain a higher standard of living. The success of our efforts is in some doubt. Most of the expenditures were for material things, with the main emphasis on armaments. Most of our attention has been directed at the adult populations of other nations.

Congress has now approved a new approach. I refer to the East-West Cultural and Technical Interchange Center authorized by chapter VII of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Funds to start this project are included in the pending bill H.R. 11666. As the Appropriations Committee of the Senate states in its report on page 6:

The committee strongly feels that in the present state of international affairs, such an institution is highly essential and can make an important long-term contribution to the promotion of better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations in the Far East. Such an institution offers a unique opportunity in the battle for men's minds.

The potentialities of the East-West Center are unlimited. It will serve as an international bridge of understanding between the East and West, enabling Asian youths to learn the truth about America and American intentions by studying and living with Americans at the center in Hawaii.

There is no way of measuring the profound effects which the center may have upon the young people who will attend this institution. Many of them will become leaders when they return to their native lands. Recent events in Turkey and Japan underscore the importance of educating the youth of the world about America.

Ignorance and misunderstanding are the major obstacles to world peace. The East-West Center will be an effective instrument in the removal of those obstacles.

The widespread, bipartisan support for the center in Congress has been most gratifying. I want to take this opportunity to point out to the Senate the part which the majority leader, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, has played in making the center a reality.

The original legislation was introduced last year by Senator JOHNSON and Delegate John Burns. Because of Senator JOHNSON's vision and inspiration, this proposal has moved forward on an effective and substantial basis, and the funds which the bill provides to start the

center are largely the result of his leadership.

It is significant, however, that the effort to establish the center has had the active support of many Members of this Congress and of civic leaders in every part of the Nation. It has been widely supported because of a conviction that it is an important step toward the ideal of world peace.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. **CHAVEZ**], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. **DODD**], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. **FULBRIGHT**], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. **GRUENING**], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. **MONRONEY**], the Senator from Montana [Mr. **MURPHY**], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. **RUSSELL**], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. **BYRD**] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. **HENNINGS**] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. **KEFAUVER**], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. **KENNEDY**], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. **O'MAHONEY**] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. **DODD**] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. **RUSSELL**]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. **CHAVEZ**], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. **GRUENING**], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. **HENNINGS**], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. **KENNEDY**], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. **MONRONEY**] would each vote "yea."

Mr. **KUCHEL**. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. **MARTIN**] is absent by leave of the Senate, on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. **SCOTT**] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **COOPER**] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. **BRIDGES**], the Senators from North Dakota [Mr. **BRUNSDALE** and Mr. **YOUNG**], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. **SALTONSTALL**], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. **WILEY**], are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. **BRIDGES**], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. **COOPER**], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. **SALTONSTALL**], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. **SCOTT**], would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 10, as follows:

[No. 269]

YEAS—70

Aiken	Beall	Butler
Allott	Bennett	Byrd, W. Va.
Anderson	Bible	Cannon
Bartlett	Bush	Capehart

Carlson	Hickenlooper	Morse
Carroll	Holland	Morton
Case, N.J.	Hruska	Moss
Case, S. Dak.	Humphrey	Mundt
Church	Jackson	Muskie
Clark	Javits	Pastore
Cotton	Johnson, Tex.	Prouty
Curtis	Keating	Proxmire
Dirksen	Kerr	Randolph
Douglas	Kuchel	Robertson
Dworshak	Lausche	Schoeppel
Ellender	Long, Hawaii	Smathers
Engle	Long, La.	Smith
Fong	Lusk	Symington
Goldwater	McCarthy	Williams, Del.
Gore	McClellan	Williams, N.J.
Green	McGee	Yarborough
Hart	McNamara	Young, Ohio
Hartke	Magnuson	
Hayden	Mansfield	

NAYS—10

Eastland	Johnston, S.C.	Talmadge
Ervin	Jordan	Thurmond
Frear	Sparkman	
Hill	Stennis	

NOT VOTING—20

Bridges	Gruening	O'Mahoney
Brunsdale	Hennings	Russell
Byrd, Va.	Keftauver	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kennedy	Scott
Cooper	Martin	Wiley
Dodd	Monroney	Young, N. Dak.
Fulbright	Murray	

So the bill (H.R. 11666) was passed.

Mr. **JOHNSON** of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. **KEATING**. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. **JOHNSON** of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. **JOHNSON** of Texas, Mr. **ELLENDER**, Mr. **HAYDEN**, Mr. **FULBRIGHT**, Mr. **BRIDGES**, Mr. **SALTONSTALL**, and Mr. **HICKENLOOPER** conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMISSION ON NOXIOUS AND OBSCENE MATTERS AND MATERIALS

Mr. **JOHNSON** of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 1822, Senate bill 3736.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. **BYRD** of West Virginia in the chair). The clerk will state the bill by title.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. A bill (S. 3736) creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. **JOHNSON** of Texas. The able Senator from South Dakota [Mr. **MUNDT**] is the author of the bill, and will make a statement on it.

Mr. **MUNDT**. Mr. President, I can explain my bill in a very few moments, because it has been the subject of discussion for a long while. There has now been a complete meeting of the minds on the proper approach toward the problem of obscene materials being sent through the public mails of this country.

The bill before the Senate was unanimously reported from our Senate Committee on Government Operations. It stipulates that there shall be created a 17-member, high-level presidential commission which, in about a year's time, will take testimony and evidence, make a study of this problem as it prevails at the county, State, and national levels, and come back to Congress with recommendations which are acceptable and reasonable.

Nobody in the Senate wants anything to do with censorship. We want to approach this problem in a truly American fashion. Because this bill has the unanimous support of the committee, I think I shall not delay the Senate longer, unless there are questions to be asked. I hope we can approve this legislation yet tonight.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the **RECORD** at this point the excerpts from the report of the committee, which is very brief, so there will be a full explanation of the bill in the **RECORD**.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the **RECORD**, as follows:

PURPOSE

S. 3736 provides that a commission will be established to explore methods of combating the traffic in obscene and noxious materials and to (1) seek means of improving coordination between various levels of government to suppress such traffic; (2) endeavor, through the cooperation of various information and communication media, to inform the public about the problem and to further the objectives of the Commission; and (3) report its findings and recommendations as to what legislative, administrative, or other forms of action need to be taken to combat the traffic in obscene and noxious materials.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This bill, S. 3736, grew out of recommendations made by Senators **SCOTT** and **MUNDT** who had introduced legislation dealing with this subject. Both Senators agreed that this new approach was necessary if an effective program were to be initiated in the near future. Twenty-eight additional Senators joined Senators **MUNDT** and **SCOTT** as co-sponsors of S. 3736.

The parent bills, out of which this present legislation was drawn, had certain weaknesses which this bill corrects. Senator **MUNDT**'s original bill, S. 3325, provided for a scientific study about the casual relationship between the distribution of this obscene literature and materials and juvenile delinquency. It was felt by the committee and sponsors that this was too limited a scope of study for the Commission.

Senator **SCOTT**'s bill, Senate Joint Resolution 160, provided for a national conference of State and community leaders to study the problem. It was agreed by the sponsors and the committee that this would be too large a group to be effective.

This new bill, S. 3736, gives wider and more far-reaching objectives for the Commission, and the Commission system of study is retained since it was the belief of the sponsors and the committee that a smaller group of experts could make recommendations and initiate action more effectively.

The Commission is to be made up of persons from several walks of life who have knowledge of the seriousness of the problem and the many legal problems connected with suppression of the traffic in obscene materials.

86TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11666

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-
5 partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not
5 otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C.
7 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary
8 to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United
9 States in Germany (including those arising under the su-
10 preme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
11 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
12 Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member
13 of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the
14 United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses
15 of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and
16 Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of
17 the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ;
18 purchase (not to exceed ~~(1) nine~~, of which ~~two~~ shall be
19 for replacement ~~only~~ *thirteen*) or hire of passenger motor
20 vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United
21 States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
22 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase of
24 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized
25 in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title

1 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in
2 foreign countries; dues for library membership in organiza-
3 tions which issue publications to members only, or to mem-
4 bers at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens
5 by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously
6 charged and paid for passports; radio communications; pay-
7 ment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information,
8 telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of
9 maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts
10 and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care
11 and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
12 expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bring-
13 ing to the United States from foreign countries persons
14 charged with crime; and procurement by contract or other-
15 wise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1)
16 translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical informa-
17 tion, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-
18 graphic aids; ~~(2)\$113,500,000~~ \$117,377,000, of which not
19 less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-
20 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the
21 United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in
22 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in
23 accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70
24 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance,
25 of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800 in the case

1 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission
2 (except that ten such vehicles may be purchased at not to
3 exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other
4 such vehicles except station wagons.

5 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

6 For representation allowances as authorized by section
7 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C.
8 1131), ~~(3) \$835,000~~ \$875,000.

9 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF
10 BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the For-
12 eign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C.
13 292-300), including personal services in the United States
14 and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel
15 and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
16 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U.S.C. 55a), \$10,723,000, of which not less than \$10,-
19 495,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or
20 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
21 States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
22 not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year.

1 ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILD-
2 INGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PRO-
3 GRAM)

4 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
5 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
6 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
7 purposes authorized by section 104 (1) of that Act, to be
8 credited to and expended under the appropriation account
9 for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings
10 abroad", and to remain available until expended, \$4,500,000,
11 of which not less than \$3,200,000 shall be available to pur-
12 chase currencies which the Treasury Department shall deter-
13 mine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United
14 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
15 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
16 the purposes of section 104 (f) of such Act, unless such cur-
17 rencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United
18 States.

19 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State
21 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
22 Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement

1 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C.
2 107), \$1,000,000.

3 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DIS-
4 ABILITY FUND

5 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and
6 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of
7 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,540,000.

8 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT
9 BUILDING

10 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
11 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
12 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
13 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
14 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
15 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
16 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until
17 expended, ~~(4)\$225,000~~ \$596,200, to be transferred to the
18 General Services Administration.

19 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES
20 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
22 meet annual obligations of membership in international
23 multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions,
24 or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,700,754.

1 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to
3 certain international organizations in which the United States
4 participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts
5 of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent
6 Acts and conventions providing for such representation; sal-
7 aries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
8 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
9 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11
11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and pur-
12 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~(5)\$1,835,000~~
13 ~~\$1,868,000~~.

14 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

15 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
16 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in inter-
17 national activities which arise from time to time in the con-
18 duct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
19 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions,
20 or special Acts of Congress, including personal services
21 without regard to civil service and classification laws; sal-
22 aries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents
23 as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as
24 amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in
 2 expenses of international organizations; and printing and
 3 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
 4 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,843,000, of which not to
 5 exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for rep-
 6 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
 7 the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for
 8 entertainment.

9 INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

10 For necessary expenses of participation by the United
 11 States in the fifth round of tariff negotiations beginning in
 12 fiscal year 1961, including ~~(6)~~*purchase of not to exceed one*
 13 *passenger motor vehicle, and not to exceed* ~~(7)~~~~\$1,000~~ \$5,000
 14 for representation allowances as authorized by section 901
 15 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and
 16 for entertainment, ~~(8)~~~~\$600,000~~ \$700,000: *Provided, That*
 17 *this appropriation shall be available in accordance with*
 18 *authority specified in the current appropriation for "Interna-*
 19 *tional conferences and contingencies."*

20 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

21 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

22 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

23 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
 24 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905;

1 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
2 Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to
3 the United States Section, International Boundary and Water
4 Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation
5 and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
6 flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irriga-
7 tion, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed
8 plan preparation and construction (including surveys and
9 operation and maintenance and protection during construc-
10 tion) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures
11 for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the
12 Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4) ;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement
14 only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or
15 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
16 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; and leasing of
17 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone,
18 and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the
19 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; as follows:

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,
22 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
23 tions, \$578,000.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts
3 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,
4 ~~(9)\$1,840,000~~ \$1,982,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for
5 the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to
6 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
7 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
8 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For detailed plan preparation and construction of proj-
11 ects authorized by the convention concluded February 1,
12 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-
14 277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49
15 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September
16 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated
17 in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at
18 Washington on February 3, 1944, ~~(10)\$2,000,000~~ \$9,000,-
19 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no
20 expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-
21 control project for construction on any land, site, or ease-
22 ment in connection with this project except such as has
23 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
24 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:

1 *Provided further, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall*
2 *not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in*
3 *the United States unless suitable arrangements have been*
4 *made with the prospective water users for repayment to the*
5 *Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall*
6 *have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of*
7 *State (11): Provided further, That \$5,000,000 of this ap-*
8 *propriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into*
9 *law of H.R. 12263, Eighty-sixth Congress, second session, or*
10 *similar legislation.*

11 *(12) For an additional amount for "Construction", \$256,-*
12 *000, to remain available until expended and to be available*
13 *for the leasing of land.*

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-
16 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties
17 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to
18 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between
20 the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950,
21 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
22 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
23 vehicles; \$365,000, to be disbursed under the direction
24 of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for

1 additional expenses of the American Sections, Interna-
2 tional Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

3 International Joint Commission, United States and
4 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the
5 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-
6 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity
7 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other
8 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of
9 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary
10 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in
11 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the
12 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-
13 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and
14 special and technical investigations in connection with mat-
15 ters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided,*
16 That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the
17 Government for the performance of work for which this ap-
18 propriation is made.

19 International Boundary Commission, United States
20 and Canada, the completion of such remaining work
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
22 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the
23 United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence
24 to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day
25 each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member

1 of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of freight
2 and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field em-
3 ployees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping
4 the boundary line clear.

5 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
7 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-
8 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions
9 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts
10 of Congress, \$1,875,000: *Provided*, That the United States
11 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective
12 commissions.

13 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

14 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

15 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to
16 enable the Department of State to carry out international
17 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United
18 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
19 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939
20 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs author-
21 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of
22 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of
23 August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of
24 September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries,
25 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as

1 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended
 2 (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 3 entertainment within the United States (not to exceed
 4 \$1,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 5 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and advance of funds
 6 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
 7 amended; ~~(13)\$23,210,000~~ \$28,200,000, of which not less
 8 than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-
 9 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the
 10 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(14)\$1,437,-~~
 11 ~~500~~ \$1,700,000 may be used for administrative expenses
 12 during the current fiscal year.

13 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES
 14 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

15 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
 16 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
 17 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
 18 purposes authorized by sections 104 (h), 104 (j), 104 (k),
 19 104 (o), and 104 (p) of the Agricultural Trade Develop-
 20 ment and Assistance Act, as amended, to remain available
 21 until expended, \$6,600,000, of which not less than \$2,862,-
 22 500 shall be available to purchase currencies which the
 23 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to normal
 24 requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this ap-

1 appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies
 2 available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104 (f)
 3 of such Act unless such currencies are excess to the normal
 4 requirements of the United States: *Provided further*, That
 5 the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30,
 6 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made to
 7 the Department of State for the purposes of section 104 (h)
 8 and section 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
 9 be merged with this appropriation.

10 RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

11 For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the
 12 survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in
 13 accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-
 14 Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented
 15 by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68
 16 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat.
 17 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended:
 18 *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this
 19 appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the per-
 20 formance of work for which the appropriation is made.

21 (15) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTER- 22 CHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

23 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying
 24 out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Techni-

1 *cal Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by*
 2 *grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,*
 3 *\$10,000,000.*

4 **(16)PRESENTATION OF A STATUTE TO URUGUAY**

5 *For expenses necessary to provide for a statue of George*
 6 *Washington, to be presented to the people of Uruguay, as*
 7 *authorized by the Act of September 21, 1959 (Public Law*
 8 *86-345), \$18,000.*

9 **(17)PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING**
 10 **SITE**

11 *For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions*
 12 *of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395) au-*
 13 *thorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without*
 14 *consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization*
 15 *for use as a headquarters site, \$875,000, to be transferred*
 16 *to the General Services Administration.*

17 **(18)PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN FOR BONIN**
 18 **ISLANDERS' CLAIMS**

19 *For payment to the Government of Japan for settlement*
 20 *of all claims of displaced residents of the Bonin Islands,*
 21 *as authorized by the Act of June 1, 1960 (Public Law*
 22 *86-486), \$6,000,000.*

23 **GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

24 **SEC. 102.** Appropriations under this title for "Salaries
 25 and Expenses", "International conferences and contin-

1 agencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are
2 available for reimbursement of the General Services Ad-
3 ministration for security guard services for protection of
4 confidential files.

5 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any per-
7 son assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several
8 States of the United States or any political subdivision
9 thereof.

10 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title
11 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to
12 any international organization which engages in the direct
13 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one
14 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the
15 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of
16 one world government or one world citizenship.

17 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-
18 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to
19 membership in the United Nations as the representative of
20 China.

21 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations
22 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to
23 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the fur-
24 niture and household and personal effects of an employee of

1 the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is
2 unable to use his furniture and effects.

3 (19)SEC. 107. *It is the sense of the Senate that in the*
4 *administration of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of*
5 *1954, as amended, the Secretary of State should take such*
6 *action as may be necessary to prevent the importation or reim-*
7 *portation into the United States (other than for use by the*
8 *Armed Forces of the United States) for resale of firearms*
9 *manufactured for the armed forces of any country, or parts*
10 *thereof for reassembly, except those which are curios or an-*
11 *tiques or weapons of obsolete ignition incapable of using a*
12 *fixed cartridge or fixed shotgun shell.*

13 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
14 Appropriation Act, 1961".

15 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
19 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,
20 including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire
21 of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emer-
22 gency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
23 General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,805,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the De-
 3 partment of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including
 4 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-
 5 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
 6 Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law
 7 (31 U.S.C. 529) ; ~~(20)\$13,175,000~~ \$13,375,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

9 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust
 10 and kindred laws, \$4,760,000: *Provided*, That none of this
 11 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
 12 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
 13 Division.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

15 AND MARSHALS

16 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States
 17 attorneys and marshals; and firearms and ammunition; ~~(21)~~
 18 ~~\$23,010,180~~ \$23,310,180, of which not to exceed \$50,000
 19 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy
 20 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per
 21 day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated
 22 \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one
 23 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney Gen-

1 eral (22): *Provided further, That of the amount herein ap-*
2 *propriated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for pay-*
3 *ment of compensation and expenses of Commissioners ap-*
4 *pointed in condemnation cases under Rule 71A (h) of the*
5 *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.*

6 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

7 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and
8 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,
9 and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and
10 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-
11 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950
12 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United
13 States Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided, That no part of the*
14 *sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness*
15 *more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.*

16 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-
19 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the
20 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,
21 collection, classification and preservation of identification and
22 other records and their exchange with, and for the official
23 use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Govern-
24 ment, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange

1 to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside
2 the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other
3 investigations regarding official matters under the control of
4 the Department of Justice and the Department of State as
5 may be directed by the Attorney General, including pur-
6 chase for police-type use without regard to the general
7 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to
8 exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle,
9 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
10 firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab
11 hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this
12 paragraph; payment of rewards: construction of a storage
13 building at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training
14 Center, Quantico, Virginia; and not to exceed \$70,000 to
15 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to
16 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,
17 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$118,000,-
18 000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of
19 the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the
20 position is held by the present incumbent.

21 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
22 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
23 any civil-service employee.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
4 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to
5 immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including
6 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
7 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1
8 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigra-
9 tion laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to
10 exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
11 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of
12 the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certi-
13 ficate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the
14 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year
15 (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only)
16 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to
17 exceed five for replacement only) and maintenance and op-
18 eration of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at
19 firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, im-
20 migration fines, and other items properly returnable, except
21 deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to
22 secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, main-
23 tenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
24 of equipment incident thereto; acquisition of land as sites for
25 enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence;

1 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
 2 security guard services for protection of confidential files;
 3 and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and
 4 transportation of alien enemies and their wives and depend-
 5 ent children, including return of such persons to place of bona
 6 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by
 7 the Attorney General; ~~(23)\$57,800,000~~ \$59,400,000: *Pro-*
 8 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed
 9 \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of air-
 10 craft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

11 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

13 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-
 14 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional
 15 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners
 16 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska;
 17 purchase of not to exceed twenty-nine (of which twenty
 18 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
 19 vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in
 20 Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions;
 21 payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss,
 22 damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C.
 23 238) ; firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards;
 24 payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
 25 ucts and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps;

1 and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the
2 Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f) ; \$43,045,000:
3 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health
4 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
5 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Serv-
6 ice for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and
7 correctional institutions.

8 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

9 For completing construction of a maximum security
10 institution on publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois,
11 \$8,875,000.

12 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary
13 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional in-
14 stitutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,
15 by contract or force account, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
16 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-
17 formed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
18 not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
19 able for payment to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as
20 the Department of Justice's share of the cost of a new sewage
21 disposal plant to serve the United States Penitentiary,
22 Leavenworth, Kansas.

23 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

24 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal
25 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,
26 and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$650,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
3 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter
4 employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed
5 in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed
6 and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of
7 a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

8 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures
9 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United
10 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
11 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
12 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the
13 credit of the District of Columbia.

14 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in
15 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance
17 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

18 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in
19 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-
20 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for
22 individuals.

23 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for
24 "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries
25 and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries

1 and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”, and
 2 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be available
 3 for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the
 4 Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

5 ~~(24)~~SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated by this title
 6 may be used for the compensation of Commissioners ap-
 7 pointed in lands cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal
 8 Rules of Civil Procedure.

9 This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice
 10 Appropriation Act, 1961”.

11 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

12 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

13 SALARIES

14 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and
 15 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be
 16 fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and
 17 who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to
 18 any office or work of the Court, \$1,370,000.

19 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

20 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
 21 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

22 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

23 For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief
 24 Justice may approve, ~~(25)\$69,800~~ \$87,000.

1 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

2 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
3 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed
4 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C.
5 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,
6 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special
7 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (in-
8 cluding temporary labor without reference to the Classifica-
9 tion and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow re-
10 moval by hire of men and equipment or under contract
11 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
12 utes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) ; ~~(26)\$287,200~~ \$290,800.

13 AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

14 For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance,
15 and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the
16 United States, \$6,365.

17 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
20 and all other officers and employees of the court, and neces-
21 sary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and
22 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,
23 \$343,000.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the court; \$799,260: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$886,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

1 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

2 JUDICIAL SERVICES

3 SALARIES OF JUDGES

4 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
5 judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Pan-
6 ama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges retired
7 or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371,
8 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the
9 Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title
10 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,200,000.

11 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

12 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Fed-
13 eral Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
14 ~~(27)\$22,035,520~~ \$22,235,520: *Provided*, That the compen-
15 sation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district
16 judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative
17 Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Clas-
18 sification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of
19 a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule
20 grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing
21 judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall
22 conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7,
23 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine,
24 subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United

1 States if requested by the Director, such determination by
 2 the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (ex-
 3 clusive of step increases corresponding with those provided
 4 for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
 5 and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed
 6 because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to
 7 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not
 8 exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief
 9 judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district
 10 court having five or more district judges, in which case the
 11 aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

12 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

13 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of
 14 jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners
 15 and other committing magistrates acting under title 18,
 16 United States Code, section 3041; \$4,500,000.

17 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

18 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not
 19 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including
 20 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of
 21 contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills
 22 of the District of Columbia, (28)~~\$3,665,000~~ \$3,999,000:
 23 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to
 24 exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings con-

cerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~(29)\$1,238,400~~ \$1,470,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed ~~(30)\$2,100,000~~ \$2,150,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to exceed ~~(31)\$3,200,000~~ \$3,400,000, to be derived from the Referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of

1 Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
2 under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
3 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District
4 of Columbia.

5 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of
6 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
7 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
8 more than \$6.50 per volume.

9 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
10 Act, 1961".

11 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

12 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-
15 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan
16 No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and
17 Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431
18 et seq.), to carry out international information activi-
19 ties, including employment, without regard to the civil
20 service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary
21 basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the
22 United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the
23 United States relating to the translation or narration of col-
24 loquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be
25 investigated for such employment in accordance with pro-

cedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158) ; entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting

1 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
2 States Government employees, who may die away from
3 their homes while participating in activities authorized under
4 this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and pro-
5 duction of motion pictures and visual materials and pur-
6 chase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor,
7 narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering serv-
8 ices, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement,
9 and repair of properties used for information activities in
10 foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned
11 or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not
12 exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
13 quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational
14 activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending
15 official international conferences, without regard to the
16 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the
17 rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses
18 under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in
19 excess of comparable allowances approved for such con-
20 ferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects
21 for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organi-
22 zations; ~~(32)\$101,557,300~~ \$103,557,300, of which not less
23 than \$14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies
24 or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United
25 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(33)\$90,000~~ \$135,000

1 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further,*
2 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in
3 connection with travel of personnel outside the continental
4 United States, including travel of dependents and transporta-
5 tion of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of
6 such personnel, when any part of such travel or transporta-
7 tion begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel
8 orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that
9 such travel or transportation may not be completed during
10 the current year: *Provided further,* That funds may be
11 exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with
12 the operation of information establishments abroad with-
13 out regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Re-
14 vised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further,* That
15 passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the pur-
16 poses of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pur-
17 suant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40
18 U.S.C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds
19 of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal
20 number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange
21 allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station
22 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further,* That,
23 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
24 Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States
25 Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for

1 the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities,
2 to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the
3 owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from
4 such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose
5 against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or
6 property arising from such use of said radio stations and
7 facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and
8 assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes
9 of foreign information and educational activities which expire
10 during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period
11 of one year in addition to the period of appointment or
12 assignment otherwise authorized.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
14 PROGRAM)

15 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
16 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-
17 ance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the
18 purposes authorized by sections 104 (i) and 104 (j) of that
19 Act, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, of
20 which not less than \$2,011,600 shall be available only to
21 purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall
22 determine to be excess to normal requirements of the United
23 States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
24 for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for
25 the purposes of section 104 (f) unless such currencies are

1 excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That the dollar value of the unexpended bal-
 3 ances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign cur-
 4 rencies heretofore made for the purposes of such sections
 5 104 (i) and 104 (j) is appropriated as of that date and shall
 6 be merged with this appropriation.

7 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

8 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-
 9 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-
 10 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary
 11 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-
 12 gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40
 13 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land
 14 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$8,740,000, to re-
 15 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-
 16 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the
 17 continental United States without regard to section 355 of
 18 the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land
 19 so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United
 20 States Information Agency.

21 (34) PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION

22 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
 23 *section 1011(d) of the United States Information and*
 24 *Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22*
 25 *U.S.C. 1442(d)), \$1,365,740: Provided, That this*

1 amount shall be used for purchase of Philippine pesos
 2 from the special account for the informational media
 3 guarantee program.

4 PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

5 For payment to the "Informational media guarantee
 6 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the
 7 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-
 8 tional media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the
 9 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
 10 of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), ~~(35)\$3,691,680~~
 11 \$4,691,680.

12 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

13 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

14 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
 15 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange
 16 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", ~~(36)\$6,935,848~~
 17 \$7,435,848, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
 18 That not to exceed a total of ~~(37)\$25,000~~ \$70,700 may be
 19 expended for representation.

20 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil
 23 Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 24 \$850,000.

1 **TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,**
2 **INCORPORATED**

3 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
4 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
5 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
6 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
7 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section
8 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as
9 amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program
10 set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1961 for such
11 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

12 **LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-**
13 **ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-**
14 **PORATED**

15 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds of the corporation
16 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to
17 exceed \$915,000 for the expenses of vocational training of
18 prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as author-
19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
20 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
21 termined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed
22 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
23 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
24 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
25 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,

1 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in
2 connection with acquisition, construction, operation, main-
3 tenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
4 and other property belonging to the corporation or in which
5 it has an interest.

6 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
9 not authorized by the Congress.

10 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to administer any program which is
12 funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits
13 for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not
14 been made.

15 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State
16 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1961”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 13, 1960.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 30, 1960.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11666

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of Aug. 22, 1960
86th-2d, No. 139

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Bennett defended Secretary's farm policies. Rep. Cooley introduced sugar bill. Rep. Hoeven and other Reps. submitted measures to establish payment-in-kind program for feed grains. Reps. Wolf and Johnson, Colo., submitted and Rep. Wolf discussed measure to establish U. N. food-for-peace program.

SENATE

1. CONSERVATION PAYMENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 2761 to validate certain payments to farmers for emergency conservation work in Oregon which the Comptroller General has held were not authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1957, inasmuch as the conservation practices were performed prior to its enactment (S. Rept. 1862). p. 15743
2. ANIMAL IMPORTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10598, to amend and clarify certain provisions of the Criminal Code so as to reduce the hazards arising from the importation of injurious wild animals, to curtail traffic in such species, and to define types of wild animals and methods of transportation to which the code applies (S. Rept. 1883). p. 15744
3. COPYRIGHTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4059, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code so as to protect copyrights from Government infringement by waiving the sovereign immunity of the U. S. for infringement of copyrights (S. Rept. 1877). p. 15744
4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Bennett defended the Secretary's farm policies against recent attacks, stating that "Secretary Benson developed a forward-looking, sound

program to bring sanity to the Department of Agriculture. This program was presented to Congress for its approval, but it was summarily rejected, not once but many times." He inserted excerpts from several newspaper editorials and a statement by the President to support his position, and also inserted a list of agricultural accomplishments from 1953 to 1960 and a speech by Don Paarlberg discussing the farm situation. pp. 15767-72

Sen. Humphrey inserted the speech of Sen. Kennedy to the 12-State Democratic conference, on Aug. 20, at Des Moines, Iowa, a summary of views and suggestions from farmer hearings during the conference, and excerpts from the 1960 Democratic platform and the platform plank on agriculture. pp. 15820-3

5. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. Continued debate on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 15756-65, 15767, 15773-4, 15785-819, 15823-41
6. BREAD PRICES. The Judiciary Committee approved a study by the Anti-trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, "Study of Administered Prices in the Bread Industry." p. D698
7. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from the Secretary of Commerce a quarterly report on export control. p. 15743

HOUSE

8. LIBRARY SERVICES. Passed under suspension of rules, by a division vote of 190 to 29, S. 2830, to amend the Library Services Act so as to extend the appropriation authorization for 5 years. A similar House bill, H. R. 12125, was tabled. (pp. 15865-81) The "Daily Digest" states that this bill will now be sent to the President (p. D698).
9. FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed under suspension of rules S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act relating to Foreign Service staff officers salaries, etc., and to the Foreign Service retirement system (pp. 15881-91). The "Daily Digest" states that this bill was amended and returned to the Senate (p. D698).
10. PERSONNEL. Passed under suspension of rules S. 2575, to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government. (pp. 15891-7) The "Daily Digest" states that this bill was amended and returned to the Senate (p. D698).
11. DATES AND WALNUTS. Passed under suspension of rules, by a division vote of 172-54, H. R. 12341, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 so as to provide for the extension of the restrictions on imported commodities, imposed by such Acts, to imported shelled walnuts, dates with pits, dates with pits removed, and products made principally of dates. pp. 15901-5
12. GUAM. By a vote of 202 to 151 (2/3 in favor being necessary for passage under suspension of rules) rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 9866, to establish a Federal agricultural service to Guam. pp. 15905-8
13. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Disagreed to Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 12326. Conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 15843
14. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Disagreed to Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 11666. Conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 15843

House of Representatives

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:
Amos 5: 14: "Seek good, and the Lord shall be with you."

O Thou ever-gracious God, who art far beyond the reach of our finite minds and yet within the heart of the humble and lowly, bless and sanctify all our worthy plans and desires with which we have entered this Chamber.

Grant that in the stress and strain of life we may be kind and considerate toward one another, remembering that each is often engaged in a tremendous struggle and frequently walks a lonely way.

Give wisdom to our minds, strength to our wills, and peace to our hearts as we incline ourselves to hear and heed the accents of our Master's voice calling us to establish the spirit of reconciliation and good will among all men.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 19, 1960, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 7263. An act for the relief of Edward Ketchum; and

H.R. 8860. An act to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 270. An act to amend title 38, United States Code to increase the rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5068. An act to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 511. An act for the relief of the estate of Eileen G. Foster;

S. 2917. An act to establish a price support level for milk and butterfat;

S. 3855. An act to increase the authorization for appropriations for the President's mutual security contingency fund for the fiscal year 1961, and for other purposes; and

S. 3861. An act to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 61-1.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 183]

Anderson,
Mont.
Ashley
Baumhart
Berry
Bolling
Chamberlain
Collier
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson
Durham
Gallagher

Grant
Hebert
Hess
Holifield
Kilburn
King, Calif.
McSweeney
Magnuson
Metcalf
Miller,
George, P.
Mitchell

Murray
Norrell
O'Hara, Mich.
Preston
Rogers, Mass.
Smith, Kans.
Staggers
Taylor, N.Y.
Teague, Tex.
Withrow

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 397 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD. On rollcall No. 47, I was present and answered to my name.

On rollcall No. 112, I was also present and answered to my name.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the RECORD be corrected accordingly in both instances.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On rollcall No. 169 I am recorded as being paired against the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1960. I was absent on account of illness. Had I been present I would have voted for the bill. I ask that the pair be stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, SIKES, CANNON, BOW, and TABER.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1961

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12326) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority and certain study commissions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, RABAUT, KIRWAN, JENSEN, and TABER.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS FOR THE SESSION, AS OF AUGUST 22, 1960

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of final stages of consideration of the remaining appropriation bills of the session, I include for information of the membership down-to-date comparison of the totals of the bills with the President's budget requests.

Necessary upward revision of the defense bill in some particulars following

Khrushchev's wrecking of the summit conference is the principal reason the total of the 14 bills enacted thus far is only nominally below the President's requests. As the following table discloses, they are below the budget estimates of appropriations by \$4,330,575.

But the remaining bills afford opportunity to make substantial savings. Characteristically, the other body has hiked them far above the House totals. They ought to be drastically reduced from their present improvident peak. One simple but shocking statistic alone justifies the statement and dictates the direction: This morning's Treasury statement shows that the Federal public debt has increased more than \$20 billion in the last 7 years, most of it resulting from spending above income for non-defense items.

The tabulation follows; it does not include any "back door" appropriation measures:

Status of the appropriation bills for the 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 22, 1960

	Bills compared with House	Bills compared with budget estimates
Net total for the 14 session bills enacted.....		—\$4,330,575
Loan authorizations.....		(+211,400,000)
Pending:		
1. Labor-HEW, as passed by the Senate.....	+301,766,200	+465,566,950
2. State-Justice-Judiciary, as passed by the Senate.....	+41,704,340	—14,761,248
3. Public works, as passed by the Senate.....	+115,211,620	+25,869,425
Subtotal.....	+458,682,160	+472,344,552
4. Mutual security, as reported by Senate committee.....	+399,304,000	—292,650,000
As the bills now stand.....	+857,986,160	+179,694,552
Loan authorizations.....		(+211,400,000)

NOTE.—Supplemental bill is yet to come.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

AUGUST 15, 1960.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on August 1, 1960, and said to contain the 41st Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations for the year ending December 31, 1959.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk,
U.S. House of Representatives.

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1959—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 429)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was

read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and order to be printed with illustrations:

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 1960.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 41st Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations for the calendar year 1959.

During the year under review, collections and credits on lend-lease accounts amounted to \$32,581,446.31. In addition, 804,000 fine troy ounces of lend-lease silver were returned to the United States. (This figure does not include shipments reported to contain 4,587,687 fine troy ounces which had not been assayed by the close of 1959.)

During the final part of the year, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accepted the United States proposal to resume negotiations on a settlement for some of the lend-lease aid received from the United States prior to V-J Day. Discussions began on January 11, 1960, and were discontinued on January 27, 1960, because agreement could not be reached on a common ground for continuing.

More details on this and other lend-lease items are contained in the report.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

(Enclosure: 41st Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations.)

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON OPERATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 447)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit the fourth annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program, pursuant to section 350(6) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 1, 1960.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, U.S. OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS DURING 1959—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 378)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, I transmit herewith the 14th annual report, covering U.S. participation in the United Nations during the year 1959.

Once again in 1959 the United Nations demonstrated its value in promoting the goals of peace which the people of the

United States hold in common with the great majority of the peoples of the world. Especially significant were United Nations actions in response to a request for help from Laos; in promoting cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space; in furthering the economic and social welfare of peoples in rapidly or newly developing nations; and in guiding and assisting the rapid, historic evolution of dependent peoples toward self-government or independence.

1. When the Kingdom of Laos asked the help of the Security Council in preserving its freedom and independence, the Council dealt with the situation swiftly and effectively. Its decision to send a subcommittee to Laos provided a tranquilizing influence and was followed by further important steps.

The crisis developed from attempts by the Communist bloc to subvert the independence of Laos. Rebel forces within the country were receiving active support from the Communists in north Vietnam. Communist propaganda emanating simultaneously from Hanoi, Peking, and Moscow sought to confuse world opinion.

In these circumstances, the Lao Government appealed to the United Nations for assistance. Over Soviet opposition the Security Council adopted a resolution introduced by the United States establishing a fact-finding subcommittee consisting of Argentina, Italy, Japan, and Tunisia.

This subcommittee visited Laos to obtain the facts of the situation at first hand. Its presence there immediately had a quieting effect. Fighting abated, and the threat to the nation's independence was reduced.

After completing its inquiry the subcommittee issued a report on its findings which helped the Security Council and world opinion to understand better the danger confronting Laos.

In November Secretary-General Hammarstrand visited Laos. He reached the conclusion that one way to speed the return of stability to Laos was to provide international aid and guidance in economic development. He later sent a personal representative, Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, a former Prime Minister of Finland and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, to consider how the United Nations could best assist Laos in this field. Before the end of the year Mr. Tuomioja completed a report recommending a broad economic and technical assistance program for the development of the country.

The Security Council's action on Laos also opened up new possibilities for action in the Security Council free of the veto. In establishing a subcommittee in spite of an attempted Soviet veto, the Council showed that it would not allow the use of the so-called double veto to prevent it from taking a step which was clearly procedural under the Charter.

2. Peaceful cooperation in the realm of outer space took an important step forward in December 1959 when a new United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was established by the General Assembly. This step resulted from extensive discussions at the United Nations among representatives of

Aug. 23, 1960

9. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ^{House and Senate} Conferees were appointed on S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 relating to Foreign Service staff officers and the Foreign Service retirement system. pp. 15957-63, 16094
10. HOUSING. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on housing activities. pp. 15923, 16040
11. TARIFFS; SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Sparkman inserted a tabulation of escape clause applications before the Tariff Commission as of July 1, 1960. p. 16016
Sen. Randolph inserted a report from the Select Committee on Small Business "Impact of Imports on Small Business," including six recommendations "for softening the impact of imports on American industry." p. 16032
12. RESEARCH. Sen. Clark inserted a magazine article, "CBR Versus Man," discussing the possible serious effects of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare on man. pp. 16027-30

HOUSE

- STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11666 (H. Report 2136). pp. 16038-9, ~~16166~~
14. LABOR STANDARDS. Rep. Johansen objected to a unanimous consent request to agree to the conference requested by the Senate on H. R. 12677, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the minimum wage and to increase the coverage under the Act. p. 16039
15. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment S. 1781, to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government, colleges and universities, the States, and private organizations for cooperative unit programs of research and education relating to fish and wildlife. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16040
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 713, to authorize the use of surplus grain by the States for emergency use in feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife. pp. 16044-5
- RECREATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 12539, to authorize the Army, with the consent of Congress, to acquire lands and to establish facilities necessary for recreation purposes in connection with reservoir projects constructed with Federal funds. pp. 16040-1
17. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 12336, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the preservation of basic compensation in downgrading actions. p. 16045
18. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 1806, to revise title 18, chapter 39, of the United States Code, dealing with the transportation of "Explosive and Combustibles." pp. 16042-4
19. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 68, to provide for continued delivery of water under Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16052
Received from Interior a report that "an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the LaFeria division, lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Tex., has been completed" to formulate "a definite plan for project rehabilitation." p. 16166

20. LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 11957, to facilitate the selection by Alaska, pursuant to the act of July 7, 1958, of certain public lands under outstanding mineral lease or permit. p. 16047

Passed with amendment (in lieu of H.R. 10418) S. 2806, to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial, Ariz., and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road thereto. pp. 16047-9

The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12491, to convey certain lands of Fremont County, Wyo.; and S. 3759, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. pp. D703, D705

Passed as reported H. R. 11200, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved mineral interests of the U. S. in lands located in Fla. to the record owners of the surface thereof. pp. 16049-50

Passed as reported H. R. 9732, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain property to Trinity County, Calif. pp. 16050-2

Passed without amendment S. 3070, to provide for the removal of restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to^NDak. in 1955. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16055

Passed without amendment S. 2772, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey land in the town of Cascade, Colo. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16055-6

The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report the following bills: S. 2757 (amended), to permit any State to acquire certain public lands for recreational use; and S. 3267, to amend the act of Oct. 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska. p. D706

21. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9523, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements. pp. 16053-4

Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate to pay various claims and judgments rendered against the U. S. (H.Doc. 452). p. 16166

22. GRAPES AND PLUMS. Passed without amendment S. 1857, to establish minimum standards on grapes and plums in foreign commerce. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16054-5

23. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 12849, to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program and the soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments. p. 16055

24. HALL OF FAME. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 5789, to incorporate the Agricultural Hall of Fame. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16151

25. MINERALS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10455, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920 (H. Rept. 2135). pp. 16151-5

26. PASSED OVER the following bills:

H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to duty in the U.S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade; (p. 16040)

H. R. 12419, to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; (p. 16040)

H. R. 6743, to provide for certain survivors' annuities in additional cases under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. p. 16042

Richard A. Bishop
Robert B. Booher
Terrence M. Bottesch
Richard L. Carlton
Ross C. Chalmers
William E. Chase
Charles W. Davis
Marino T. Dominguez
John P. J. Embry
Danny A. Endresen
Lloyd E. Gailley
Charles G. Gerard
Richard E. Gleason
Wendell O. Grubbs
James T. Hagan III
Richard L. Hoffman
Anthony C. Huebner
Joseph L. James
Paul G. Judkins
Robert L. Kester
Floyd C. Lewis
Robert D. Lewis
Harrison A. Makeever

Michael R. McDonough
William A. McGaw
Melvin J. McIntyre
Paul F. McNally
Ronald E. Merrihew
Donald E. P. Miller
Royal N. Moore, Jr.
Daniel F. M. Nielsen, Jr.
Robert M. Ondrick
Luther L. Payton, Jr.
Richard J. Pederson
Horace Poore
Donald J. Roman
Patrick S. Simpson
John D. Stevens
Robert E. Stoffey
Robert L. Thien
James D. Turner
Gerald E. Walsh
Harry R. Warfield III
Everett E. York

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

John E. Aliyetti
Donald M. Babitz
Michael J. Barkovich
Donn C. Beatty
James R. Campbell
Howard Chapin
Robert S. Chereson
Edward E. Clanton
Harry Collins II
Charles K. Conley
Robert F. Daas
Carmine W. De Pietro
Charles A. Dixon
Robert R. Doran
Henry D. Eagerskog
Gary R. Grant
Henry O. Grooms
Garry Harlan
Jackye W. Hayes

Ronald E. Heald
Eugene A. Homer, Jr.
Gerald L. Johnson
Lee T. Lasseter
Don L. Leach, Jr.
William W. Mackey
Huey P. L. Miller
Billy J. Palmer
David M. Pirnie
Charles A. Reynolds
Kent "L" Roberts
Danny A. Sharr
Robert N. Simpson
John M. Solan
Victor D. Steele
Eugene L. Wheeler
Jerry W. Wilson
Bruce P. Wood

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Douglas E. Wade
Adolph G. Sadeski
Donald N. McKeon
Martin B. Reilly
Grover C. Koontz
Johan S. Geston
Jack Erwin
Eugene F. Hertling, Jr.
John N. Webb
William K. Rockey
Heman J. Redfield III
Arthur W. Anthony, Jr.
Richard E. Campbell
Marshall J. Treado
Robert E. Presson
Robert B. March
Charles G. Cooper
Grover J. Rees, Jr.
Robert A. Lindsley
Harold C. Colvin
James R. McEnaney
David J. Hunter
Norman B. McCrary
Henry V. Martin
Elliott R. Laine, Jr.
Thomas F. Manley
Frederick D. Leder
Alexander M. Stewart
David I. Carter
Robert D. Whitesell
John K. Davis
William B. Muir
Lloyd E. Tatem
Roddey B. Moss
William V. H. White
Howard L. Barrett, Jr.
Robert R. Montgomery
Robert E. Hunter, Jr.
Hugh T. Kennedy
Carlton D. Goodiel, Jr.
Hal W. Vincent
George E. Beattie
Clement C. Buckley, Jr.
James W. Abraham
James A. Todd
Richard H. Burnett
Paul X. Kelley
Ross L. Mulford
George W. Houck
Byron T. Chen
Peter F. C. Armstrong
John E. Buynak
Francis C. Cushing, Jr.
William J. Galyon
Charles K. Whitfield
William M. Tatum, Jr.
Richard D. Mickelson
James W. Laseter
Joseph L. Sadowski
Robert A. Walker
William K. Parcell
Winston F. Fontaine
Joseph M. Laney, Jr.
Raymond W. Craig
Carl R. Lundquist
Goodell P. Warren
Darrel E. Bjorklund
David Y. Westling
Edward J. Rutty
Robert W. Cooney
Edward J. Driscoll, Jr.
Philip M. Crosswait
Ronald I. Severson
Wilford E. Overgard
George D. Cumming
Robert E. Howard, Jr.

James G. Martz III
Robert E. Miller
George H. Shutt, Jr.
Dean C. Macho
Clarke A. Rhykerd
Raymond A. Cameron
Charles O. Hlett
Frank R. Smoke
William G. McCool, Jr.
Richard E. Percival
Russell W. McNutt
Ural W. Shadrick
Arnold E. Bench
Franklin G. Cowle, Jr.
Louis A. Bonin
Leslie L. Darbyshire
Francis E. Doud
Edgar K. Jacks
Charles A. Sewell
Conrad P. Buschmann
L. G. Linman
James A. Trout
Edward M. Guell
Paul A. Manning
Francis H. Thurston
Eugene R. Brady
James F. Meyers, Jr.
Clement C. Chamberlain, Jr.

Richard A. Bonney
Victor A. Ruvo
Palmer A. Roessle
Thomas P. Bartleson, Jr.
Freddie J. Baker
James M. Bannan
Dalvin Serrin
Donald R. Stiver
Donald L. Rice
Cecil G. Dunnagan
Francis L. Delaney
Preston E. Howell
Douglas E. Erway
Paul W. Niesen
Ralph D. Wallace
Dwight E. Howard
Frank D. McCarthy
Leonard M. Gillespie
Jack W. Conard
Daniel M. Wilson
James R. Omara
Jimmie W. Duncan
John H. Strobe
James G., Doss, Jr.
Edward F. Penico
Baxter W. Seaton
David D. Finne, Jr.
Keith H. Helms
Charles E. Kiser

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

William C. Adams
Ulysses F. Cunha
Samuel R. Coffey
Everett W. Frank
Claud R. Swisher
Wesley D. Lamoureux
Walter W. Fleetwood
Harry D. Persons
William C. Bittick, Jr.
Stephen Sedora
John H. Menjes
Waldron E. Thomas
William E. Gardner
Francis X. Clegg
William K. Buskirk
Charles M. Schmidt
James W. Wilson

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Matthew 6: 33: *Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness.*

God of all grace, may there be nothing in this day's work which shall be harmful to others and dishonorable to ourselves but may all that we say and do receive Thy benediction and redound to Thy glory.

Inspire us to pray continually and fervently for the coming of world peace when diplomacy and statesmanship shall open up new ways for nations to live together in harmony and in love.

May we apprehend Thy truth, and have the courage to pursue the ways of justice and brotherhood, giving them the place of preeminence in our endeavors to find the Christian solution to all the problems of our social order.

Hear us in the Master's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 11666, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2136)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 11, 12, 19, 25, 26, 33, and 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 34, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert "ten"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$115,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,568,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,085,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$3,785,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,292,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$102,557,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,185,848"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 22.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CARL HAYDEN,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 1: Provides for the purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in-

stead of nine as proposed by the House and thirteen as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$115,000,000 instead of \$113,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$117,377,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Representation Allowances

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$850,000 instead of \$835,000 as proposed by the House and \$875,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Extension and Remodeling, State Department Building

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$500,000 instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the House and \$596,200 as proposed by the Senate.

International organizations and conferences

Missions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,868,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,835,000 as proposed by the House.

International Tariff Negotiations

Amendment No. 6: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle.

Amendment No. 7: Provides a limitation of \$2,000 for representation instead of \$1,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$650,000 instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

International commissions

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$1,982,000 for "Operation and maintenance" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,840,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for "Construction" instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12: Strike out the proposals of the Senate relative to "Construction" since they were provided for in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

Educational exchange

International Educational Exchange Activities

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$25,705,000 instead of \$23,210,000 as provided by the House and \$28,200,000 as provided by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Provides a limitation of \$1,568,750 for administrative expenses instead of \$1,437,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Presentation of a statue to Uruguay

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$18,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Pan American Health Organization Building site

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$875,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Payment to the Government of Japan for Bonin Islanders' claims

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

General provisions—Department of State

Amendment No. 19: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relating to the importation or reimportation into the United States of certain firearms.

TITLE II, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$13,375,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,175,000 as proposed by the House.

Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$23,310,180 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$23,010,180 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$59,400,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$57,800,000 as proposed by the House.

General provisions—Department of Justice

Amendment No. 24: Strikes out the proposal of the House relative to the compensation of certain Commissioners appointed in lands cases.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States

Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$69,800 as proposed by the House instead of \$87,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Care of the Building and Grounds

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$287,200 as proposed by the House instead of \$290,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

Salaries of Supporting Personnel

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$22,085,000 instead of \$22,035,520 as proposed by the House and \$22,235,520 as proposed by the Senate.

Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$3,785,000 instead of \$3,665,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,999,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,292,940 instead of \$1,238,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,470,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the total amount allowed, \$79,540 is for the "Rules group."

Salaries of Referees

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$2,125,000 instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Expenses of Referees

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$3,300,000 instead of \$3,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

United States Information Agency

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$102,557,300 instead of \$101,557,300 as proposed by the House and \$103,557,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Provides a limitation of \$90,000 for representation as proposed by the House instead of \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Philippine-American Cultural Foundation

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$1,365,740 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that \$500,000 of this sum is to be made available in fiscal year 1961 to support the issuance of additional Informational Media Guarantee Contracts.

Payment to Informational Media Guarantee fund

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$3,691,680 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,691,680 as proposed by the Senate.

Funds appropriated to the President

President's Special International Program

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$7,185,848 instead of \$6,935,848 as proposed by the

House and \$7,435,848 as proposed by the Senate. The increase allowed is for the trade fair program including labor missions.

Amendment No. 37: Provides a limitation of \$30,000 for representation instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House and \$70,700 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12677) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1933, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.15 an hour, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at San Jose, Costa Rica, has just completed its deliberations on the charges made against the Dominican Republic by the Government of Venezuela, as well as on the flagrant violation of human rights by the Trujillo regime. The Foreign Ministers voted unanimously to condemn the Dominican acts of aggression and intervention against Venezuela, culminating in the attempt on the life of the President of that country, and resolved to (1) break diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, and (2) interrupt partially economic relations with that country beginning with a suspension of trade in arms and implements of war, with the provision that the Council of the Organization of American States shall study the feasibility and desirability of extending this trade suspension to other articles. The United States joined with the other American Republics in approving these measures.

Some 322,000 short tons of the sugar not being purchased from Cuba pursuant to the reduction in the Cuban quota is, under the July amendment to the Sugar Act, to be allocated to the Dominican Republic. This allocation is in addition to the Dominican Republic's 1960 quota amounting to approximately 130,000 tons. Since total imports of sugar from

the Dominican Republic in 1959 amounted only to about 84,000 tons, the statutory allocation would give that country a large sugar bonus seriously embarrassing to the United States in the conduct of our foreign relations throughout the hemisphere.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Government should have discretion to purchase elsewhere the quantity apportioned to the Dominican Republic pursuant to the July amendment to the Sugar Act. I therefore request legislation providing that amounts which would be purchased in the Dominican Republic pursuant to the July amendment need not be purchased there, but may be purchased from any foreign countries without regard to allocation.

I would also remind the Congress that the Sugar Act's present termination date of March 31, 1961—only 3 months after the reconvening of Congress next January—could cause a serious gap in supplies, because it often takes as much as 1 or 2 months after purchase for sugar from distant areas to reach our refineries. Thus an extension of the Sugar Act beyond its present termination date is necessary at this session in order to protect consumers in the United States against the possibility of unreasonable prices for sugar next February and March.

I request that the Congress give urgent consideration to and take favorable action on the proposed legislation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 23, 1960.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT, 1959—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 802(a) of the Housing Act of 1954, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the 13th Annual Report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency covering housing activities for the calendar year 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 23, 1960.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 605

Resolved, That ROY A. TAYLOR, North Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the following standing committee of the House of Representatives: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIBRARY SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Library Subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day designated for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHÉ ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CLAIMS OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES FOR ALASKA RAILROAD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4084) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the amounts due and owing and render judgment upon the claims of certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATE MARKER FOR JOHN C. PAGE

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 416) to provide for the erection in the city of Page, Ariz., of an appropriate marker to commemorate the achievements of former Commissioner of Reclamation John C. Page.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

COOPERATIVE UNIT PROGRAMS OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION RELATING TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1781) to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government, colleges and universities, the States, and private organizations for cooperative unit programs of research and education relating to fish and wildlife, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of developing adequate, coordinated, cooperative research and training programs for fish and wildlife resources, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to continue to enter into cooperative agreements with colleges and universities, with game and fish departments of the several States, and with nonprofit organizations relating to cooperative research units: *Provided*, That Federal participation in the conduct of such cooperative unit programs shall be limited to the assignment of Department of the Interior technical personnel by the Secretary to serve at the respective units, to supply for the use of the particular units' operations such equipment as may be available to the Secretary for such purposes, and the payment of incidental expenses of Federal personnel and employees of cooperating agencies assigned to the units.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

USE OF PESTICIDES OR OTHER CHEMICALS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 12419) to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT IN RESERVOIR AREAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 12539) to implement section 4 of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public No. 534, 78th Cong.), as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), as amended, the Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army shall, as a means of encouraging maximum participation by State and local governmental agencies and of obtaining maximum public benefits for recreational potential created by reservoir projects constructed with Federal funds, (1) acquire fee title as necessary to those lands needed to preserve and assure for the public benefit the recreational potentials created by the reservoir area, and (2) provide basic public facilities, including but not limited to access roads, parking areas, sanitary facilities, boat launching ramps, picnic and camp facilities, reasonably needed to preserve and make the recreational potentialities accessible to the using public. *Provided*, That before properties are acquired for that purpose in addition to those needed by public access, the probable extent of such

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of Aug. 24, 1960
86th-2d, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sens. Ellender and Eastland criticized President's proposal on sugar. House received this Department's proposal to amend and extend Sugar Act. Senate passed mutual security appropriation bill. Sen. Case, S. Dak., submitted wheat amendment, but action was postponed. House received conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Santangelo criticized Mexican farm-labor program. Sen. Hickenlooper discussed bill to extend conservation reserve program.

SENATE

1. SUGAR. Sen. Ellender criticized the President's message requesting authority to purchase from other countries 322,000 short tons of sugar which has been allocated to the Dominican Republic, charged the State Department with "failure to permit the importation into the United States of some 322,000 tons of sugar from the Dominican Republic" and of ignoring "the system of priorities carefully created by the Congress," and stated that he would oppose any proposal to re-allocate this quota for the Dominican Republic. Sen. Eastland commended and supported the statement of Sen. Ellender. pp. 16174-86
2. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 67 to 26, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12619 (pp. 16193-231). (See Digest 140 for items of interest to this Department.) Senate conferees were appointed (p. 16231). House conferees were appointed (p. 16285).

3. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11666, and acted on the one amendment in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16238-45, 16247-9
4. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; WHEAT. Sen. Ellender requested consideration of H. R. 12849, to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land-use changes under the Great Plains conservation program and the soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments, but withdrew his request after Sen. Case, S. Dak., proposed to offer an amendment on wheat. Sen. Case explained that the proposed wheat amendment would fix wheat price supports at 77 percent of parity, reduce wheat acreage by 22 percent, and provide a payment in kind for wheat at 55 percent of the idle acres under the 22-percent reduction. pp. 16233-6
5. LANDS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 2806, to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road to the Memorial. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16231-2
6. CONTRACTS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3487, to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16236-7
7. MINERALS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10455, to revise and simplify several provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16232-3, 16249-50
8. IMPORTS. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 12659, to suspend import duties on heptanoic acid for 3 years. p. D710
9. FARM CREDIT. Sen. Humphrey stated that "one of the pressing needs of modern-day agriculture is the expansion and improvement of the farm-credit facilities," and inserted a letter from the president of the Minn. Farmers Union favoring expansion of farm-credit facilities. pp. 16227-8
10. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Sen. Burdick was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Sen. Martin was excused from further service on the Committee, and Sen. Young, N. Dak., was assigned to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 16232
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. S. 3625, to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission, was made the unfinished business (pp. 16245-6). Sen. Johnson announced that the Calendar will be called Thurs., Aug. 25 (p. 16246).

HOUSE

12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 3146, to authorize CCC to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses (H. Rept. 2139). p. 16328
13. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12491, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Fremont County, Wyo. (H. Rept. 2138). p. 16328
14. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11390 (H. Rept. 2152). This report provides \$1,404,100 as proposed by the Senate for the Mexican farm labor program rather than the \$1,344,100 as pro-

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3487) to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Act of March 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 37), entitled "An Act to eliminate the practice by subcontractors, under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost reimbursable contracts of the United States, of paying fees or kickbacks, or of granting gifts or gratuities to employees of a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost reimbursable prime contractors or of higher tier subcontractors for the purpose of securing the award of subcontracts or orders" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the payment of any fee, commission, or compensation of any kind or the granting of any gift or gratuity of any kind, either directly or indirectly, by or on behalf of a subcontractor, as hereinafter defined, (1) to any officer, partner, employee, or agent of a prime contractor holding a negotiated contract entered into by any department, agency, or establishment of the United States for the furnishing of supplies, materials, equipment or services of any kind whatsoever; or to any such prime contractor or (2) to any officer, partner, employee, or agent of a higher tier subcontractor holding a subcontract under the prime contract, or to any such subcontractor either as an inducement for the award of a subcontract or order from the prime contractor or any subcontractor, or as an acknowledgment of a subcontract or order previously awarded, is hereby prohibited. The amount of any such fee, commission, or compensation or the cost or expense of any such gratuity or gift, whether heretofore or hereafter paid or incurred by the subcontractor, shall not be charged, either directly or indirectly, as a part of the contract price charged by the subcontractor to the prime contractor or higher tier subcontractor. The amount of any such fee, cost, or expense shall be recoverable on behalf of the United States from the subcontractor or the recipient thereof by setoff of moneys otherwise owing to the subcontractor either directly by the United States, or by a prime contractor under any contract or by an action in an appropriate court of the United States. Upon a showing that a subcontractor paid fees, commissions, or compensation or granted gifts or gratuities to an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a prime contractor or of another higher tier subcontractor, in connection with the award of a subcontract or order thereunder, it shall be conclusively presumed that the cost of such expense was included in the price of the subcontract or order and ultimately borne by the United States. Upon the direction of the contracting department or agency or of the General Accounting Office, the prime contractor shall withhold from sums otherwise due a subcontractor any amount reported to have been found to have been paid by a subcontractor as a fee, commission, or compensation or as a gift or gratuity to an officer, partner, employee, or agent of the prime contractor or another higher tier subcontractor.

"SEC. 2. For the purpose of this Act the term 'subcontractor' is defined as any person, including a corporation, partnership, or business association of any kind, who holds an agreement or purchase order to perform all or any part of the work or to make or furnish any article or service required for the performance of a negotiated contract or of a subcontract entered thereunder; the term 'person' shall include any subcontractor, corporation, association, trust, joint-stock company, partnership, or individual;

and the term 'negotiated contract' means made without formal advertising.

"SEC. 3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether such fees, commissions, compensation, gifts, or gratuities have been paid or granted by a subcontractor, the General Accounting Office shall have the power to inspect the plants and to audit the books and records of any prime contractor or subcontractor engaged in the performance of a negotiated contract.

"SEC. 4. Any person who shall knowingly, directly or indirectly, make or receive any such prohibited payment shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both."

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I may state that the bill was passed by the Senate on June 18. The title of the bill is "To amend the 'Anti-Kickback Statute' to extend it to all negotiated contracts."

The bill has been passed by both Houses, and provides technical amendments which I think very appropriate.

There is no objection to the amendment.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas for yielding to me.

ALASKAN VESSELS INSPECTION EXEMPTION ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2669) to extend the period of exemption from inspection under the provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying freight to and from places on the inland waters of southeastern Alaska. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2669) to extend the period of exemption from inspection under the provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying freight to and from places on the inland waters of southeastern Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the amendment of the House, amend the Senate engrossed bill by striking out line 3 on page 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Striking out "March 15, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "De-

cember 31, 1962"; and the House agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
E. L. BARTLETT,
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDWARD A. GARMATZ,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
FRANK M. CLARK,
JOHN H. RAY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I understand this has the concurrence of the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] and all the minority conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE WITH RESPECT TO CONCEALMENT OF ASSETS IN CONTEMPLATION OF BANKRUPTCY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5747) to amend section 152, title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy and asking a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5747) to amend section 152, title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, at the meeting of Monday, May 16, 1960, of the Committee on the Judiciary, the committee considered the amendment which was offered to the bill on the floor, and the committee determined that the amendment so offered and adopted by the Senate was not germane to bankruptcy matters, inasmuch as the amendment would prescribe qualifications for Federal probation officers.

Information received from the Committee on the Judiciary, of the House of Representatives, discloses that there is now pending before that committee a separate bill embodying the probation officer proposal, which that committee is still studying.

In addition to this, the House Committee on the Judiciary has resolved to recommend that the House conferees accept only that portion of the bill dealing with bankruptcy matters.

Mr. President, in view of the fact that the House committee has before it a separate bill on the probation officer

proposal, which it is still studying, I move that the Senate recede from its amendments to H.R. 5747.

The motion was agreed to.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT IMPOSED UPON CERTAIN PERSONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 2932, to amend section 3568 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for reducing sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by the time so spent in custody.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2932) to amend section 3568 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for reducing sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by the time so spent in custody, which were: to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) section 3568 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3568. Effective date of sentence; credit for time in custody prior to the imposition of sentence.

"The sentence of imprisonment of any person convicted of an offense in a court of the United States shall commence to run from the date on which such person is received at the penitentiary, reformatory, or jail for service of said sentence: *Provided*, That the Attorney General shall give any such person credit toward service of his sentence for any days spent in custody prior to the imposition of sentence by the sentencing court for want of bail set for the offense under which sentence was imposed where the statute requires the imposition of a minimum mandatory sentence.

"If any such person shall be committed to a jail or other place of detention to await transportation to the place at which his sentence is to be served, his sentence shall commence to run from the date on which he is received at such jail or other place of detention.

"No sentence shall prescribe any other method of computing the term."

(b) Item 3568 of the analysis of chapter 227, immediately preceding section 3561 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"3568. Effective date of sentence; credit for time in custody prior to imposition of sentence."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall be effective only with respect to persons sentenced to imprisonment on or after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act.

And to amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for credit for service of sentence for time spent in custody for want of bail prior to the imposition of sentence by the sentencing court where the statute requires the imposition of a minimum mandatory sentence."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. While the House amendment is in the nature of a substitute, it merely changes S. 2932 to provide that credit be given for time spent in custody "prior to the imposition of sentence," rather than for time

in custody "awaiting trial," and provides that the application of the statute is only in those cases which involve the imposition of a minimum mandatory sentence.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk the conference report on the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 23, 1960, p. 16038, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

As agreed to by the conferees, the bill provides for appropriations totaling \$705,032,567. This is an increase of \$28,467,760 over the House bill, and a decrease of \$13,236,580 from the Senate bill.

Most important of all, the amount contained in the conference bill is a reduction of \$27,997,828 from the budget estimates.

I am happy to state that both the conference bill and the conference report were agreed to unanimously by the conferees from both Houses.

The House has already adopted the conference report agreed to yesterday.

Furthermore, even though the final amounts approved were \$27,997,828 under the budget estimates, it was the judgment of all the conferees that this bill provides adequately for all the important functions of the agencies covered by the bill.

In conference, it was necessary to resolve 37 specific points of disagreement between the House and Senate bills. I must say that I have rarely seen a group of men attack complicated problems with

a greater spirit of cooperation and a willingness to consider all points of view.

I would like to pay tribute, here on the floor of the Senate, to the Members of the other body who served as conferees on this bill. I refer to the distinguished subcommittee chairman, Mr. ROONEY and his distinguished colleagues, Mr. CANNON, of Missouri; Mr. SIKES, of Florida; Mr. BOW, of Ohio, and Mr. TABER, of New York. I know his colleagues will not misunderstand if I pay special tribute to my good friend, JOHN ROONEY, who demonstrates time and again why he is acknowledged to be one of the most thorough, diligent, able, and fairminded Members of the Congress.

I would also like to express my gratitude and appreciation for the outstanding contributions made by the other Senate conferees. A conference chairman is assured that the views of the Senate will be given full weight and consideration when the members of his team include such able and distinguished Senators as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

Mr. President, the actions of the conference committee constitute a gratifying demonstration that men of good will—regardless of political affiliation or the section of the country from which they are elected—can unite in acting for the national interest.

In considering the appropriations for the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency, the conferees were in full agreement concerning the importance of providing the financial resources necessary to carry forward the programs of these agencies effectively.

With respect to the State Department, the conferees agreed to provide \$115 million for salaries and expenses. This is \$2,700,000 above the 1960 appropriation, and \$1,500,000 above the amount in the House bill.

While the House conferees believed that the \$113,500,000 which had been provided for this purpose in the House bill was fully adequate, they agreed to provide an additional \$1,500,000 in order to assure that the State Department would have the necessary resources and flexibility to meet changing conditions and high priority problems. This additional amount will enable the State Department to open new posts and expand its political, economic, and consular activities in Africa and South America, as well as in other areas of the world. It will also permit the State Department to allocate funds for disarmament studies, in order to explore new possibilities of arms control, as had been provided in the Senate bill.

With respect to the U.S. Information Agency, the House bill had provided \$101,557,300 for salaries and expenses—the same amount as in fiscal year 1960. The Senate bill had increased this amount by \$2 million. The conferees agreed to an increase of \$1 million, which will enable USIA to proceed with

its program of opening 10 additional posts in Africa and expanding its activities in Latin America. The conferees also endorsed the language in the Senate report, which stated:

The committee strongly recommends that personnel which is so greatly in excess of the needs, in areas such as Western Europe, be transferred to countries where their services can really be utilized. It is further recommended that more stress be placed upon binational centers, where the people of the countries in which the centers are operating have the primary responsibility for operating the centers, with U.S. personnel merely giving guidance and assistance.

Another item of particular interest to Members is the International Educational Exchange Program operated by the State Department. It was agreed to provide \$25,705,000 for this program in fiscal year 1961—an increase of \$2,495,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

We were able to provide only \$25,705,000 for these programs. The budget estimate provided for \$28,200,000. The House conferees wanted to leave the

amount for the program at the amount provided last year. Finally, after much discussion and exchange of views back and forth, we got them to go up approximately \$2½ million, and we came down approximately the same amount.

There was one item on which the House conferees were adamant, namely, the amendment introduced by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd] and included as section 107 of the Senate bill. This amendment expressed the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should take such action as may be necessary to prevent the importation of military firearms into the United States for resale. Without reference to the merits of this provision, the House conferees felt that it was inappropriate to include it in this particular appropriation bill. It was therefore agreed to delete the provision from the appropriation bill, with the expectation that it would be presented to the Senate again. This was done earlier today in the form of an amendment to the mutual security appropriation bill, where it was sug-

gested the amendment should go. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations accepted the amendment and took it to conference.

I am particularly pleased to report that the House conferees agreed with the Senate on providing \$10 million for the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West. I am proud of the part that I have played in the promotion of this program, and I am gratified at the bipartisan support that has been given to this unique opportunity for the free world to take a noteworthy step forward in the battle for men's minds.

Since this conference report has been unanimously agreed to, I do not propose to discuss the items in detail; unless Senators desire to ask questions about it.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD summary tables covering this bill.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of bill

Activity	1960 appropriation	1961 estimate	1961 House bill	1961 Senate bill	Conference action
State.....	\$229,802,564	\$262,361,610	\$223,769,754	\$257,471,954	\$247,172,754
Justice.....	266,935,000	283,200,000	278,220,180	280,320,180	280,320,180
Judiciary.....	49,120,300	62,714,865	49,800,045	50,836,445	50,149,055
USIA.....	118,234,746	125,158,920	116,988,980	121,354,720	119,354,720
Funds appropriated to the President.....	6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,848	7,435,848	7,185,848
Civil Rights Commission.....	780,000	995,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Total.....	671,018,110	733,030,395	676,564,807	718,269,147	705,032,567

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House bill, 1961	Senate bill, 1961	Conference action
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$112,300,000	\$119,850,000	\$113,500,000	\$117,377,000	\$115,000,000
Representation allowances.....	825,000	875,000	835,000	875,000	850,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	17,372,000	17,372,000	10,723,000	10,723,000	10,723,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program).....		4,850,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	2,360,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
Extension and remodeling, State Department building.....	3,000,000	800,000	225,000	596,200	500,000
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	137,357,000	147,287,000	133,323,000	137,611,200	135,113,000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Pan American Health Organization building site.....		1,000,000		875,000	875,000
Contributions to international organizations.....	54,533,044	49,380,000	48,700,754	48,700,754	48,700,754
Missions to international organizations.....	1,949,500	1,966,000	1,835,000	1,868,000	1,868,000
International conferences and contingencies.....	2,100,000	2,450,000	1,843,000	1,843,000	1,843,000
International tariff negotiations.....		900,000	600,000	700,000	650,000
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	58,582,564	55,726,000	52,978,754	53,986,754	53,936,754
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	573,000	578,000	578,000	578,000	578,000
Operation and maintenance.....	2,610,000	1,982,000	1,840,000	1,982,000	1,982,000
Construction.....	1,400,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	9,256,000	4,000,000
American sections, international commissions.....	345,000	385,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
International fisheries commissions.....	1,725,000	1,925,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000
Total, international commissions.....	6,653,000	8,870,000	6,658,000	14,056,000	8,800,000
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE					
International educational exchange activities.....	23,210,000	28,200,000	23,210,000	28,200,000	25,705,000
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....	3,000,000	6,960,610	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000
International educational exchange activities permanent appropriation (special foreign currency program).....		(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)
Total, educational exchange.....	26,210,000	35,160,610	29,810,000	34,800,000	32,305,000
OTHER					
Rama Road, Nicaragua.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West.....		8,300,000		10,000,000	10,000,000
Presentation of a statue to Uruguay.....		18,000		18,000	18,000
Payment to the Government of Japan for Bonin Islanders claims.....		6,000,000		6,000,000	6,000,000
Total, Department of State.....	229,802,564	262,361,610	223,769,754	275,471,954	247,172,754

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of bill—Continued
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Item	Appropriations, 1960	Budget esti- mates, 1961	House bill, 1961	Senate bill, 1961	Conference action
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	\$3,695,000	\$4,010,000	\$3,805,000	\$3,805,000	\$3,805,000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	12,790,000	13,750,000	13,175,000	13,375,000	13,375,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	4,500,000	4,760,000	4,760,000	4,760,000	4,760,000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	22,700,000	23,900,000	23,010,180	23,310,180	23,310,180
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1,775,000	1,800,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	45,460,000	48,220,000	46,400,180	46,900,180	46,900,180
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	114,600,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	118,000,000	118,000,000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	55,800,000	60,460,000	57,800,000	59,400,000	59,400,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	42,350,000	43,545,000	43,045,000	43,045,000	43,045,000
Buildings and facilities.....	5,625,000	9,875,000	9,875,000	9,875,000	9,875,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000
Total, Federal prison system.....	51,075,000	56,520,000	56,020,000	56,020,000	56,020,000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Office of Alien Property.....	(1,500,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)
Total, Department of Justice.....	266,935,000	283,200,000	278,220,180	280,320,180	280,320,180

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries.....	\$1,335,600	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000	\$1,370,000
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	74,000	87,000	69,800	87,000	69,800
Care of the building and grounds.....	347,400	290,800	287,200	290,800	287,200
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	6,300	6,365	6,365	6,365	6,365
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,853,300	1,844,165	1,823,365	1,844,165	1,823,365
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses.....	332,000	343,000	343,000	343,000	343,000
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses.....	748,000	879,300	799,260	799,260	799,260
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses.....	875,000	886,000	886,000	886,000	886,000
Repairs and improvements.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Total, Court of Claims.....	884,500	895,500	895,500	895,500	895,500
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of judges.....	9,185,000	9,397,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	21,501,000	23,168,000	22,035,520	22,235,520	22,085,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,820,000	4,660,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	3,500,000	4,416,700	3,665,000	3,999,000	3,785,000
Administrative office, salaries and expenses.....	1,200,000	1,470,000	1,238,400	1,470,000	1,292,940
Referees, special account:					
Salaries.....	(2,006,500)	(2,177,500)	(2,100,000)	(2,150,000)	(2,125,000)
Expenses.....	(3,050,000)	(3,463,700)	(3,200,000)	(3,400,000)	(3,300,000)
Total, other courts and services.....	40,206,000	43,111,700	40,638,920	41,404,520	40,862,440
Total, the Judiciary, excluding special accounts.....	44,063,800	47,073,665	44,500,045	45,286,445	44,724,065
Total, the Judiciary, including special accounts.....	49,120,300	52,714,865	49,800,045	50,836,445	50,149,065

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$101,557,300	\$105,800,000	\$101,557,300	\$103,557,300	\$102,557,300
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	4,927,446	3,493,180	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	9,000,000	9,200,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	8,740,000
Philippine-American Cultural Foundation.....	1,365,740	1,365,740	1,365,740	1,365,740	1,365,740
Payment to informational media guarantee fund.....	2,750,000	5,300,000	3,691,680	4,691,680	3,691,680
Total, United States Information Agency.....	118,234,746	125,158,920	116,988,980	121,354,720	119,354,720
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
President's special international program.....	6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,848	7,435,84	7,185,848
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	780,000	995,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Total, related agencies.....	125,160,246	134,753,920	124,774,828	129,640,568	127,390,568
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies excluding special accounts.....	665,961,610	727,389,195	671,264,807	712,719,147	699,607,567
Grand total, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies including special accounts.....	671,018,110	733,030,395	676,564,807	718,269,147	705,032,567

¹ Permanent indefinite appropriation requested.
² Consolidated with "International educational exchange activities" (special foreign currency program).
³ Budget proposed consolidation of "Salaries" and "Expenses" into 1 appropriation item.

⁴ In addition, \$265,000 of unobligated, prior-year balances were authorized.
⁵ In addition, \$104,652 of unobligated, prior-year balances were authorized.
⁶ Includes \$13,226,640 budget amendments in S. Doc. 106 and \$6,000,000 in S. Doc. 107.

Summary of bill—Continued

TITLE V—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1960	Estimate, 1961	House bill, 1961	Senate bill, 1961	Conference action
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.-----	\$1, 268, 000	\$1, 415, 000	\$1, 415, 000	\$1, 415, 000	\$1, 415, 000

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I believe this is a good bill, and I believe it is one which merits the support of all Senators. I would have liked to have had some of my views prevail. I spent several hours trying to get Members of the other body to accept my views, but in several instances they felt they could not yield, and would not yield, and this report represents the best agreement that the men who were present could produce.

I recommend adoption of the conference report.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to confirm what the majority leader has said. As a conferee who was present during the entire conference, and who sat on the subcommittee that marked up the Senate bill, I am in accord with the conference report. It does not provide in several instances as much as I would like to have had and as much as I believe the State Department should have.

The House was adamant on several provisions. In other instances we were very successful. The report as a whole is satisfactory. I confirm what the majority leader has said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I always dislike to disagree with a conference report. Unfortunately, due to a very important previous engagement, I was unable to attend the conference. I have attended the conferences in the last several years, and I have never been able to sign the conference report because of disagreement with the results of the conferences.

I disagree with the results of this conference. I would not have signed the report if I had been present.

I am not saying there is not much good in the bill. I congratulate the committee for what it did in several instances, as alluded to by the majority leader.

Once again we see a repetition of the pattern which has been set primarily by the House committee, of cutting down on the exchange program. It is a very strange thing that within the last week we have been called upon to vote a \$500 million emergency program for Latin America without any plan at all. One of the main reasons we had to do so is that we have not pursued, over a long period of time, an intelligent program to try to bring some order in this revolutionary era in which vast changes are taking place in both Africa and Latin America.

This is one hopeful program which has been authorized for some 14 years. It is

about the only program of importance which never receives the full budget request. We all know how difficult it is to get the Bureau of the Budget to agree to a request. In this instance, the Bureau of the Budget for the exchange program allowed \$28.2 million, and we are not able to get that from the Congress.

I sympathize with the majority leader. I have attended these conferences. I think the majority leader does all he can do. What I question is the basic wisdom of our approach to the whole international problem.

We have authorized the appropriation of \$500 million for Latin America.

We have increased the contingency fund in the mutual security bill from \$150 million to \$250 million to take care of we do not know what in Africa.

The only orderly way to approach the whole problem is to lay plans and to try to do something in advance, instead of, year after year, coming in on an annual basis and trying to cure the trouble after it has broken out.

I disagree with the cutting of the exchange program by some \$2½ million. I think it should have been given the budget amount. As a matter of fact, only a year or two ago the Bureau of the Budget allowed \$30 million, and because the House was unwilling to go along, and the Senate could not persuade the House to go along at that time, the next request was \$22 million. The budget representative said to me and to others, "There is no use in asking for any more, because you cannot get the House to go along."

We see the world crumbling about us. This is acknowledged at last by the administration, by its request for an additional \$600 million for Latin America and \$100 million for the contingency fund. Despite this, the House and the Senate are going along as if nothing is happening in the world at all. This is one program which might be calculated to do something about correcting the situation.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does the Senator understand, as I do from a most reliable information source, that the country of Venezuela has 1,000 students in Moscow in Russia at the moment receiving 4 years of college training, with all their expenses paid by Russia? I have been told that by people whom I believe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The program was announced last year. Russia has created a university to accommodate from 5,000 to 10,000 students, and Russia pays all expenses. I do not know whether that many are involved, but I know the Russians are drawing students from all over the world.

Mr. CAPEHART. I have been told by people whom I believe to be reliable

that there are 1,000 students from Venezuela in Moscow in Russia today.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think that is quite likely. Last spring in Cairo a request was presented to me, which I mentioned the other day in connection with the recent controversy over the African students, for permission to send 500 students to the United States. Those students, or some of them, had been in Moscow. There was no desire to have the students indoctrinated in communism, and the students wished to come to the United States. I will give our Government credit for doing all it could to find the money. The Government finally found enough money to bring 200 students to the United States, or less than half of the students who wished to come from Cairo.

Then we wonder why the Egyptians are sympathetic in some respects with the Communists. I do not think they wish to be Communists, but they are sympathetic as to economic collaboration, at least, with the Communists. I have an understanding of their attitude. They look at this country. They know we can afford the program. They observe that we appropriate \$500 million out of thin air. They see us appropriate \$41 billion without any trouble for our defense program. It is not that we do not have the money, we simply do not choose to put it in the right places.

I am quite confident that what the Senator says is true. If that is not the exact figure, it is a large number of students. That is true with respect to many other countries.

That is not the only reason I object to the conference report. I had intended to attend the conference, and I wished to comment on some of the language in the Senate report, which the administration is very likely to interpret as a limitation, I suppose.

I have the greatest of respect for my very dear colleague from Louisiana, but I understand he sponsored the language, and I cannot agree with the language. The language is:

The committee strongly recommends that this program be adjusted to provide for a greater exchange of scholarships between the United States and the countries of Eastern Europe, the Far East, and other areas of the world where the need is manifestly the greatest—

I do not object to that part of the language, but I object to that which follows: and that exchanges with Western Europe be sharply reduced.

I think it would be a catastrophe to do so. I think this is the wrong interpretation of the whole objective of the program.

This is not a relief program. This is not a grant program. This has nothing like the characteristics of the Public Law 480 program. I do not support this

program on the theory that we are giving something to these other countries. I support this program only on the theory that we are getting something; that is, we are getting young people to come to this country to study in this country and to understand this country so that in the years to come they will support the concepts for which this country stands in the way of organizing society. This is one of the few ways I can think of which over a long period of time might prevent the triumph of the Communist world.

These people of Western Europe, in spite of all the troubles we have had with them, are still the most advanced, the most intelligent, the most industrialized, the most powerful people, if they can get together—and they are getting together.

I wonder if Senators saw the report published in the Times of the day before yesterday, concerning the tremendous and unexpected success of the Common Market last year and the first 6 months of this year? There has been an unprecedented increase in industrialization and trade among those countries. There is no doubt in my mind that if we do not have a great catastrophe this area is going to become an even more powerful area.

What are we planning to do? Are we going to cut ourselves off from these countries? Do we wish to disassociate ourselves from England? From France? From Germany? From Italy? From Holland? I think nothing would be more shortsighted.

This program was not conceived on the idea that it is a charity program, to simply aid poor people who need it. It is not that kind of program at all. It may have some overtones of that nature. It is true that these people themselves, I think, will benefit from their association with us, but the real reason for the program is the benefit this country will receive.

I believe we benefit more, by having our young people go to these countries to learn in very advanced countries by associating with not only the nationals of those countries but also other people who are in those countries. In these countries we find foreign students from all the rest of the world.

There are many more teachers and students in France from Africa and Asia than one will find in any other country besides this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I spent a good portion of my day yesterday attempting to work out the best agreement in conference that we could. Apropos of what the Senator from Arkansas has said about the distribution of funds for these governmental programs, in view of the fact that the House bill provided \$5 million less than did the Senate bill, is the Senator aware of the fact that the Department did not recommend that any of the additional \$5 million go to Western Europe?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The language I am speaking of is interpreted to mean

that the Western European program will be sharply reduced, and I say it should not be sharply reduced.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator does not answer my question. I wish to point out to the Senator that the appropriation is being sharply reduced from the \$28 million that the Department requested. We are getting only \$25 million. The House provided only \$23 million. Is the Senator informed of the fact that the State Department does not expect any of the \$5 million difference to be used in Western Europe, and has not allocated any of those funds for Western Europe?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not know about the \$5 million, but I know that the existing programs that are already in being should not be reduced. The language of the Senate report would indicate to me that they expect them to be reduced. In all honesty I did not expect to receive what was requested in the budget, because the House of Representatives has never given what the budget has requested.

I do not wish to complain about the role of the majority leader. I have been in conferences and I know what he is up against. But because of my regard and respect for the majority leader and also the Senator from Louisiana, I wish to have my say about what I think with respect to the wisdom of what the House of Representatives and the Senate finally does.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish the RECORD to show that the Department is getting every dollar that it requested for Western Europe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What is the meaning of the language which states that exchanges with Western Europe are to be sharply reduced? That statement applies not only to the \$5 million, it apparently applies to the entire program.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Department stated that it would use the extra \$4,999,000, if they received it, in a certain way. They got but half of their request. Here is how they would redistribute it: \$708,000 to the American Republics. Western Europe would get nothing. Eastern Europe would get \$138,000. The Far East would get \$2,031,000. The Near East and South Asia would receive \$1,098,000. Africa would receive \$670,000.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Texas misunderstands me. It is the existing program that is already underway with which this language would seem to interfere, and I do not think it should. The money that those countries would receive in addition to funds for the program for the current year, I assume, would be used to enlarge their programs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think it is their position, and will continue to be, that the whole \$28 million, together with \$6,600,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies, would still be appropriated. We have \$25 million instead. It was the feeling of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]—and I believe that feeling was shared by many other members of the conference—that of the extra

money we got, \$2½ million over and above what we received last year, and an amount over and above what the House had given, none of that money would go to Western Europe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I accept that proposal if we can make the legislative history here that that is what is meant by that language. I hope the Senator from Louisiana will agree that he meant and intended it to apply only to the additional money that might be granted above what is provided for the current program. If that be true, I accept the statement. But that is not the way the report reads.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As was pointed out by the distinguished Senator from Texas, the amount of money provided for the 1960-61 request does not disturb the money to be allocated to Europe.

Personally, I believe that if there is to be a drastic cut in funds, some of the cut should be taken from Europe instead of our not allocating, let us say, to the American Republics.

I believe that an exchange program, if it is to be cut, should be cut deeper as to Western Europe than it would be for the American republics or for countries in Eastern Europe. I believe that that is how the committee as a whole felt.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If the Senator from Louisiana is speaking only about the additional money the Department hoped to get above what is provided in the current appropriation, I shall not argue too much about it. What I say is that the integrity of the established program in Western Europe ought not to be disturbed in order to service some of the new countries which are coming in. If we are going to bring in new countries, extra funds for those countries ought to be provided in the appropriation.

I do not agree with the level of this program. I wish to make it very clear that I do not understand at all, and do not accept, the wisdom of putting \$500 million into the appropriation for an unknown purpose for the benefit of Latin America, where we have no program, while at the same time we are not able to provide the budgeted amount of \$28 million for a program which is worldwide. I think it is shortsighted, and, if we fail in our competition with the Communists, failure in this appropriation will be one of the principal reasons, in my opinion, because the rest of the countries will not have very much confidence in the wisdom of the leaders of our country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to finish my colloquy with the Senator from Louisiana, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. ELLENDER. I should like to ask my good friend from Arkansas this question. Suppose there should be a cut greater than the one made in conference. Does not the Senator feel it more

advisable to provide more of these funds to the American Republics and to countries of Eastern Europe than to the countries of Western Europe?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not.

Mr. ELLENDER. I would like to know why.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There is a very good reason for that. I have already said that the most important countries at the moment for this country to continue to maintain and, I would say, to strengthen, are the western community of nations. We must work with those countries. We cannot allow the Western European countries, the Common Market Inner Six and Outer Seven, to drift away from us and to isolate us from their industrial, intellectual, and their scientific influence.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We are not isolating. We have provided that 30 percent of the funds go to them.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I disagree with the whole philosophy of that statement. There seems to be in it the philosophy that the need is manifestly greatest in other countries. The need is in these Western European nations. We need the cooperation of these countries if we are to combat the Communist world. It is not a charity program at all. I have never thought of it as handing out something. We are trying to get the active cooperation and understanding of these countries so that they will create economic, political and other alliances. In other words, the free world must work together equally as well as does the Communist world.

Are we going to disassociate ourselves from our most powerful partners? The whole philosophy is wrong.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We are not disassociating, I submit to the Senator.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Texas would cut their appropriation. If we must cut, we should not cut out the countries most able to make a contribution to our defense, whether it be military, economic, or any other kind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I believe the Senator misunderstands us.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. One other point. We would get more for our money. These funds cannot be transferred. These dollar appropriations are only part of the picture. One dollar will generate \$5 of local currencies in the Western countries. They have their own resources.

They make a contribution far greater than the others. There is no way to transfer a program from Germany to Bulgaria or to any other Eastern European country. In the first place, they have not so far indicated any willingness to have a program, except Yugoslavia, and we ourselves turned down Yugoslavia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I share the Senator's high regard for Western Europe, but I am fearful that the Senator has not read the recommendation of the State Department in which it says, "If you give us every dime requested in the budget over and above the amount appropriated by the House, we will not spend one penny of it in Western Europe."

If the Senator, with his distinguished record in this field, is unable to convince the State Department, over which he has jurisdiction, that they should spend an extra dollar, it is pretty difficult for me to convince anyone else.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I said a moment ago I do not understand the Senator's point of view. I am not arguing about the additional money we might receive. The language in the Senate report was called to my attention by the State Department. They said, "What does this mean? Will we be expected to live up to it?"

I intended to propose to insert after the words, "Western Europe" the words, "where feasible," to give them latitude, and not have the committee later say, "Why did you not transfer this money from Western Europe to Eastern Europe?"

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would not expect the State Department to understand this, but the fact is that we have tried to restore \$708,000 for the American republics, \$138,000 for Western Europe, \$2,031,700 for the Far East, \$1,098,000 for the Near East and South Asia, and \$767,800 for Africa; as well as \$245,800 for administrative expenses.

They do not recommend one penny.

We attempted to get the entire budget amount restored, and the Senator realizes that that is not an easy job, because the State Department can reverse itself. After a great deal of effort we concluded that we would take back \$2½ million of the \$4,900,000 and not spend it, but divide it among the other countries, as specified in the chart. We thought we would make that recommendation to the State Department. Of course it is pretty difficult to follow them from day to day, because they do not usually stay hitched for very long. They turn down money one day and then grant it 2 or 3 days later, when they get a little pressure exerted on them.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to add one comment. I have always been sympathetic toward the program of the Senator from Arkansas. I have tried to help him. I have tried to help him with this program in the Committee on Appropriations, and in the Conference Committee. He is familiar with what happens because he has sat on conference committees. We do the best we can. This year the Senate appropriated the full amount requested by the administration both for the program itself and the administrative expenses connected with it. The House cut the budget request by \$4,900,000. We restored the full amount of money. We did not earmark the money for specific countries. We felt it should go to any country where the State Department felt it wisest to allocate it.

I also call attention to the fact that in the House bill the so-called Smith-Mundt program suffered to a greater extent than did the Fulbright program. The money, as I say, was put back, with no strings attached. The State Department

can use the additional amount over what was allowed by the House, as it sees fit.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I appreciate the Senator's comments. I regret, however, that there is the possibility that the Department cannot continue the Western European program at least on the present level.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that when the Senate Committee took up this matter, there was no intention to cut it all out in Western Europe. What we were trying to do was to emphasize that perhaps more money could be better spent in other areas. The language in our committee report was perhaps somewhat stronger in emphasis than I for one—and I believe the committee as a whole—intended.

The Senator from Arkansas may not agree with me on this, but I call attention to the fact that we have restored half of the House cut for international educational exchange activities, a program in which he is interested.

In addition, in this bill we have other programs relating to cultural matters. We appropriated \$10 million for a center in Hawaii for cultural and technical interchange between the East and West. This is a new program which is just starting.

Furthermore, we have appropriated the full amount requested to establish the Philippine-American Cultural Foundation. The Philippine Government is making available land worth \$900,900 and offering annual tax exemptions valued in excess of \$20,000. Private Philippine cash contributions are expected to provide approximately \$1 million more. This is another cultural foundation that is building up.

The Senate added a million dollars to the Informational Media Guarantee Fund. In conference we agreed to provide authority to use for this program in fiscal year 1961 \$500,000, instead of the Senate direct appropriation of \$1 million, of the \$1,365,740 appropriated to purchase the Philippine pesos for the Cultural Foundation. The IMG is also, you can say, another type of cultural program.

So I say to my friend from Arkansas these are all cultural programs which have been increased in each instance by the Senate and the conference committee over the amount allowed by the House. They are not strictly the Fulbright program. They are not strictly the Smith-Mundt program. But this is certainly an effort to broaden the total cultural effort.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am very pleased to learn that. All I say is that one of these days—and I do not believe it will be very far off—we will wake up, as we did in respect of Latin America, to the fact that we are too late with too little. I know this is not the fault of my friends, the Senate conferees, but this is the only place where I can complain about it and where I can register my disagreement with the action of the conferees, although I know who is responsible. I have been on conference committees myself.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope the Senator keeps on complaining, because I am heartily in sympathy with him. We do the best we can. I hope he keeps on complaining.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What is happening in Latin America is a recent illustration. I do not want to be forced into a crash program, for example, to be asked for \$500 million. The Senate several times recommended, and on occasion passed bills on this subject, and we brought out of our committee only about a year ago a bill recommending a 5-year economic program, to try to prevent an emergency program. It always costs infinitely more when it must be done on that basis. Here is the same thing.

The Russians are moving into the educational exchange field. They recognize the importance of it. They are proceeding on a bigger scale than we are. Ours is a very small program, when it is spread all over the world. I am complaining about that. Ever since the program started, we have had budget difficulties. This is not the only restriction. The House also put in restrictions on the way in which they can use the currency. Ever since the Rabaut amendment was added, we have had difficulties because of the restrictions on use of foreign currency. They have tried to stifle the program—in fact, they have tried to prevent it from breathing.

There is a provision in the bill which prevents them from buying foreign currencies during the course of a year. Apparently what they are trying to do is prevent them from allocating local currencies as they may become available during the course of a year. In other words, the Department may be stuck with the plan as it begins on the first of the year. That destroys all the flexibility of the program. It may destroy the capacity to negotiate new agreements with any new countries during the year. I do not care whether it is the Fulbright program, the Public Law 402 program, or any other program. They are all important. All I say is that this is an activity which the newer nations, and many of the old ones, regard as very important. There is nothing these nations need today so urgently as they need trained personnel. That is true particularly of the Congo, which is an extreme example. In all the Congo, there are only 17 college graduates in a nation having a population of more than 12 million. Sixteen more such countries will soon be coming into being. Few of them will have adequately trained personnel.

The greatest need in those countries is trained personnel, not raw material. They do not lack minerals, water, or land. They need trained personnel. Those nations will have to train their personnel in some way. If such personnel are not trained in their own countries or in Western Europe, we know where they will be trained. I am looking—trying to look to the future. I am simply saying that if we continue the

shortsighted, minute program we are following today, in 8 or 10 years someone will say, "Give us \$500 million, and we will spend it in any way we can." And it will be wasted.

Worse than that, though, representatives of those countries have already gone to Russia, have already come home, and have said, "That is the way we want to be."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, has the Senator from Arkansas finished?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to say one thing further. Is the Senator from Illinois impatient with my remarks?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, no.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does he wish me to stop?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. I wanted to ask an unrelated question of the majority leader.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I merely wanted to bring to the attention of the Senate, and the public why I do not approve of the proposal that funds for Western Europe should be restricted. I think that is very important. If I understand correctly the language of the Senate report, it is not intended to be as severe as I have interpreted it to be.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Certainly not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. First of all, I do not know what the attitude of the State Department is on this subject; they have not talked with me about it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They have not talked with me about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think they would do well if they gave their views to the committee which considers their appropriation. The latest information we have is that they do not intend to take one cent of the increased amount which has been allocated to Western Europe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The language I am concerned about is in the Senate committee report, page 6, where, after the words "Western Europe," it was proposed to insert "where feasible."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is talking about the language in the report when the report contained \$28 million for the exchange program.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That has nothing to do with the conference report. We have reduced the amount to \$25 million. The State Department has never suggested anything about an increase for Western Europe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Am I to continue to understand that the committee does not expect the State Department to transfer funds such as they have from Western Europe?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If we could depend on it that they would not change their mind overnight, and would not be lobbying around outside, the Department would spend \$8,666,000 for the program in Western Europe. That is what they told us they wanted. They said they had a full budget request of \$4,900,000 additional, and they would not use any of it there. I am surprised that they would run around to other groups and discuss the question, but not consult with the committee about it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They do not run around. I asked them about this. The

State Department people in charge of this program have been so maltreated by some members of committees of the House, particularly with respect to this program, that they are scared to death.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They are not scared to tell us.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They said they were told, "If you come up and ask us, we will cut your heads off."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No one associated with our committee ever made such a statement.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; I did not say it was the Senator's committee. The Senator knows who it was.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They started with a program of \$14 million in 1955. We raised the amount to \$18 million in 1956; to \$20 million in 1957; to \$22 million in 1959; and to \$23 million in 1960.

Now we have provided an extra \$2,500,000 this year. We provided it notwithstanding the Senator's absence. If he had been here, perhaps they could have secured an extra half million dollars.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; the Senator from Texas does much better; he understands the problem.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We provided every cent the State Department wanted for Western Europe.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is a great record of increase when, within 2 months, the appropriation for Latin America has been increased from \$64 million to \$500 million. That has taken place since last May. I favored it, and so did everybody else. There was no difficulty about that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I was not aware that we had made any such appropriation.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is authorized. It has been voted for.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Oh, yes; but there is a great difference between an authorization and an appropriation.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think there is no doubt that the money will be appropriated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understood the Senator to say only last week that he planned to review the subject very carefully next January, and that the funds would not be appropriated unless a good case was made for them. As a matter of fact, the Senator left the impression with me that he would not take any action to appropriate at all; that he got the request only last Monday; and that the best way to deal with it was to proceed to authorize the appropriation, but to examine into the subject more fully next January.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I explained that there was no plan for its expenditure. I voted in committee for the authorization of a 5-year program of \$3 million. They regret now that they did not get it. They are sorry they did not get it, because, before very long, they will be in very much more serious trouble than they are in now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas went along with the views of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I know he did. I am not complaining about the part

played by the Senator from Texas in any respect.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. But the State Department ran out on us then.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Treasury overrode the State Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Someone else is always responsible for the actions of the State Department.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I know what happened. The Budget and the Treasury persuaded the President to oppose it. The Senator from Illinois knows how that worked out. He knows how it was defeated on the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I want to make this point—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am not complaining about the part which the Senator from Texas played in this program. He knows I am not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand; but I point out to the Senator that the committee and the Senate provided every dollar the State Department requested for Western Europe. We are cutting \$2.5 million more off the amount for the rest of the world. If the Senator from Arkansas is concerned about Western Europe, he should understand that the committee has provided every cent which was requested.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator does not expect them to transfer what they ask for to some other nation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. If the Senator will tell me who it is that it is upset about the question, I will call him up.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No, no. These people do not come snooping around. I see them all the time. I try to help them in every way I can.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I know that. We have extended an invitation to them to come before our committee. When they recommended \$8,666,000, and they got every cent of it, I do not think they ought to be going to someone else saying that somebody is running over them. They got every cent they asked for.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Arkansas mentioned my name and my home State. I had to find something on which to hang a question. The Senator could have mentioned my name, my hometown, or my State. Since the Senator did, I must now ask the majority leader a question.

I should like to ask, first of all, whether it is contemplated that there will be a yea-and-nay vote on the conference report—and I enter the hope that we shall not have such a vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; that is not contemplated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Second, I should like to ask the majority leader when he proposes to move to recess or adjourn, because I must leave shortly. I invited a number of other Senators to be my guests on a visit to the President. I think it is time for me to put on a clean

shirt and a fresh tie and go downtown. So I thought we ought to find out at what time the Senate will convene tomorrow.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I shall try to answer the Senator's questions in the order in which they were asked.

First, I do not anticipate any yea-and-nay votes.

Second, it is expected to have the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an order to that effect now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Third, the Senator is free, so far as I am aware, to go home, put on his fresh shirt and clean tie, and get ready for his visit with the President. We will go on and complete the public business. If anything should develop during the evening about which the Senator should be concerned, I shall get in touch with him.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does the Senator anticipate any further rollcalls this evening?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Oh, no. I would not let the Senator leave to attend an important function, and then have rollcalls while he was gone, if I could avoid it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Can the Senator assure me that there will be no fiery, reverberatory discussions?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, that is going too far.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I want to give the majority leader my telephone number, so he will know just where to get me in case the atmosphere here takes on some temper. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I am trying to do something nice for the majority leader now. What do Senators think we can do for him that will be very nice? [Laughter.]

Distribution of House allowance, by areas

	1960 estimate	1961 request	House allowance	House reduction and restoration request
Governmental program expenses:				
(a) American Republics.....	\$4,498,000	\$5,206,000	\$4,498,000	\$708,000
(b) Western Europe.....	6,868,000	6,866,000	6,866,000	-----
(c) Eastern Europe.....	472,500	611,000	472,500	138,500
(d) Far East.....	4,313,300	6,347,000	4,315,300	2,031,700
(e) Near East and South Asia.....	3,397,800	4,496,000	3,397,800	1,098,200
(f) Africa.....	2,073,200	2,841,000	2,073,200	767,800
Grants for private U.S. programs.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	-----
Administrative expenses.....	1,437,200	1,683,000	1,437,200	245,800
Total.....	23,210,000	28,200,000	23,210,000	4,990,000

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report. The report was agreed to.

WABASH BASIN INTERAGENCY WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1907, Senate bill 3625.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to express my disappointment that, once more, we have been unable to bring this program up to the size it should be or make the progress which should be made on it. I think the country will regret it in the years ahead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to ask whether the item relating to funds for the arms control studies by the State Department was included or deleted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In my original statement I said that the agreement between the House and the Senate will permit the State Department to allocate funds for disarmament studies, in order to explore new possibilities of arms control, as had been provided in the Senate version of the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Texas. I regret that I had to be away from the floor at that time; and I wished to make sure that this item had been included. I appreciate this reassurance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the table previously referred to, which shows the exchange program distribution by countries.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3625) to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

August 24, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be not to exceed 1 hour of debate on the bill and not to exceed 30 minutes of debate on any amendment thereto, and that the usual form in connection with unanimous-consent agreements be followed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement as subsequently reduced to writing is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That, effective on Thursday, August 25, 1960, at the conclusion of the call of the Calendar, during the further consideration of the bill (S. 3625) to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion

and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE
CALENDAR TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on

tomorrow, following the morning business, we may have a call of the measures on the Calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1911, Senate bill 3524, for the taking of action on the measures to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 11 a.m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the Senate took a recess, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Thursday, August 25, 1960, at 11 o'clock a.m.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer: Galatians 6: 2: *Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.*

O Thou gracious Benefactor, we rejoice that daily Thou art supplying us with many blessings but we confess with shame that we are often so thoughtless and selfish in our appropriation and use of them.

May we strive to solve the problems of economic distress and social maladjustment on the levels of a hallowed respect for the dignity of man, created in Thy own image and destined for immortality.

Show us how we may help to remove from the minds of men those attitudes of bigotry and prejudice which engender strife and may they be supplanted by the virtues of forbearance and good will.

To Thy name we shall ascribe all the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12580. An act to extend and improve coverage under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the unemployment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference

with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. KERN, Mr. FREAR, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. CARLSON to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1960

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12580) to extend and improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the unemployment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes, together with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLS, FORAND, KING of California, O'BRIEN of Illinois, MASON, BYRNES of Wisconsin, and BAKER.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11666) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous

consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I trust that the gentleman from New York will take ample time before we are called upon to vote on the adoption or rejection of the conference report to explain what transpired in conference.

Mr. ROONEY. I most certainly shall do so.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 23, 1960.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the pending conference report on the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1961 fiscal year recommends funds in the amount of \$705,032,567. This total amount is \$27,997,828 below the amount of the total budget requests of \$733,030,395. It is \$28,467,760 above the House bill, unfortunately. However, there were supplemental estimates sent to the other body following the House action on this bill in the amount of \$19,226,640. The agreed-upon amount as compared with the Senate bill is \$13,236,580 less than it. Moneywise, the total amount arrived at represents trading at a ratio of 8 to 13. I think the House conferees did a pretty fair job of trading.

The following summary indicates last year's appropriations, the requests for 1961 fiscal year, the amounts contained in the House and Senate bills, and the conference action thereon:

Summary of bill H.R. 11666

Activity	1960 appropriation	1961 estimate	1961 House bill	1961 Senate bill	Conference action	Comparison of conference action with—		
						1961 estimate	House bill	Senate bill
State	\$229,802,564	\$262,361,610	\$223,769,754	\$257,471,954	\$247,172,754	-\$15,188,856	+\$23,403,000	-\$10,299,200
Justice	266,935,000	283,200,000	278,220,180	280,320,180	280,320,180	-2,879,820	+2,100,000	
Judiciary	49,120,300	52,714,865	40,800,045	50,836,445	50,149,065	-2,565,800	+349,020	-687,380
USIA	118,234,746	125,158,920	116,988,980	121,354,720	119,354,720	-5,804,200	+2,365,740	-2,000,000
President's fund	6,145,500	8,600,000	6,935,848	7,435,848	7,185,848	-1,414,152	+250,000	-250,000
Civil Rights Commission	780,000	995,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	-145,000		
Total	671,018,110	1,733,030,395	676,564,807	718,269,147	705,032,567	-27,997,828	+28,467,760	-13,236,580

¹ Supplemental estimates totaling \$19,226,640 were sent to the Senate subsequent to the passage of the bill by the House.

I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I see that the conferees did a fair job in offering some of the Senate increases, but \$28 million above the House figure is a pretty substantial increase.

Mr. ROONEY. I have just pointed out that there were supplemental requests, not submitted to the House, inserted in the bill by the other body, amounting to \$19,226,640.

Mr. GROSS. What does the gentleman mean by "supplemental requests"?

Mr. ROONEY. There were quite a number of such items. For instance, there was an item of \$6 million for payment to the Government of Japan, recommended by the Department of Defense, which every member of the conference agreed could not be reduced or deferred. I cite that as an example of just one of them.

There was an item of \$875,000 for acquisition of property for the Pan American Health organization building which was authorized by the House not too long ago.

There was an item of \$10 million for a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West to be given as a grant to any appropriate agency of the new State of Hawaii. This is the brainchild of the distinguished majority leader of the other body, Senator LYNDON JOHNSON, of Texas. He has labored long and arduously to create such a cultural and technical interchange center, which I understand is to be located at the University of Hawaii. In the present state of international affairs this center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West is highly essential and can make an important long-term contribution to the promotion of better relations and understanding between this country and the people of the Far East. The amount \$10 million carried in the pending conference report is the first year's cost of a 3-year program which will total approximately \$31 million.

In giving Senator LYNDON JOHNSON this deserved credit to which he is entitled for the establishment of this cultural and technical interchange between East and West I should also say that he is a great American, one of the finest, fairest and most capable men I have ever met in my life. As a dyankee who has known him for over 16 years I can say that there is not an ounce of discrimination against any race, creed or color in his ample Texas frame.

Incidentally, my good friend LYNDON JOHNSON has sure been one powerful representative of the State of Texas in his years in Washington. I have learned this appropriation-wise after my years of service on the House Committee on Appropriations.

I assure my colleagues the House conferees did the best they could under all the circumstances to save some of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. GROSS. I notice that the liquor funds went up too.

Mr. ROONEY. With reference to representation funds, I shall say to the

distinguished gentleman there was an increase by the other body of various representation items in this bill totaling \$134,700 over the House figures. The conference agreed to but \$21,000 over the House figures. I think that was a pretty fair trade.

Mr. GROSS. I thought they already had too much liquor to wallow around in, in the amount the House appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. This is only \$21,000 worth of wallowing.

Mr. GROSS. There is \$10 million for a cultural set-up in Hawaii added to this bill.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. I am 100 percent in favor of it. If we are going to have a cultural and technical interchange center for East-West relations it could not be better situated than at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

Mr. GROSS. Of course I do not think we are in any position financially in this Government of ours to be spending \$10 million on a cultural center anywhere.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman will agree that a little culture won't hurt anyone.

Mr. GROSS. We have had quite a little culture, have we not? Then I notice a statement there is an additional \$225,000 for remodeling the State Department building. Was that because of an underestimate of their needs or some additions to that fancy top floor?

Mr. ROONEY. The conference amount is a reduction of \$96,200 below the Senate amount, as I recall.

All in all, we did the best we could on every item in disagreement and now bring you the result for your approval.

Mr. GROSS. I am sorry this bill is \$28 million below the House bill.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure the distinguished gentleman that I am too.

Mr. GROSS. Let the record show I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. I am pleased to announce to the House that the Senate conferees have agreed to completely delete from this bill section 107 thereof which stated that it was the sense of the Senate that in the administration of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, the Secretary of State should take such action as may be necessary to prevent the importation or reimportation into the United States—other than for use by the Armed Forces of the United States—for resale of firearms manufactured for the armed forces of any country, or parts thereof for reassembly, except those which are curios or antiques or weapons of obsolete ignition incapable of using a fixed cartridge or fixed shotgun shell. This language might raise havoc with the small sporting goods dealers and gunsmiths all over the country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point on the conference report.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the final passage of the fiscal year 1961 appropriation for the Depart-

ment of State, I would like to emphasize the importance of the Department and its Foreign Service in these critical days. The conferees on this bill have agreed to some additional appropriations in support of the programs many of us consider to be of vital importance to our national interests. I refer particularly to the increases for the opening of new posts and the elevation of posts in seething Africa and to the funds for increased activity in Latin America. Certainly the increasing importance of Latin America and of Africa adds to the opportunities and the responsibilities of U.S. diplomacy.

This will be a momentous year for all of us. It will be a year of decision, domestically and internationally. It is a presidential election year. It is also the year when the entire membership of the House of Representatives and one-third of the membership of the Senate will be chosen by the people. It is a year that will mark the end of the incumbent administration. In January of next year a new administration will take over. There will be new leaders in the executive branch. And there will be new faces in Congress.

Regardless of the political coloration of the new administration, regardless of the changes in Congress, we must continue to demonstrate to the free peoples of the world—and to the captives as well—that this great land of ours is resolute in the aspiration of peace and friendship in freedom.

Undoubtedly this is the great challenge of the new decade and I realize that, as Secretary Herter has said, it will take courage of a high order and strong nerves to construct a new relationship between antagonistic systems of freedom and of communism, but that this must be done if civilization is to survive.

Recent events and daily headlines give emphasis to the need for supporting and strengthening the Department of State, which has the responsibility for the apparatus of American diplomacy.

The Department has been described as America's first line of defense in peacetime. We must be able to rely upon this diplomacy and this first line of defense to protect our well-being and our security as a nation.

Our efforts to strengthen and unify the free world economically or politically, and our attempts to cope with the diplomatic hoodlumism of the Soviets depend in large measure upon the apparatus of American diplomacy.

The machinery of the past will not serve us well today or in the future. The task of representing the United States abroad in today's highly technological world presents a challenge that increases in complexity with every passing day. Recent weeks have shown again and again the magnitude of the propaganda challenge.

Adequate representation abroad clearly demands adequate material support in matters ranging from housing and education of dependents to language training and the hiring of specialists in a wide variety of fields. Our representatives abroad contend with a range of problems from atomic energy to agricul-

tural surpluses, from educational exchange to currency stabilization, from immigration matters to the impact of nationalism upon the climate of investment.

Almost hourly from all corners of the globe the Department is presented with problems of a most delicate character. Its farflung responsibilities and needs are with it 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. This big job is done on less than one-third of 1 percent of the total Federal budget.

Those who must assist in finding the answers have a very great responsibility. Manifestly, they should be provided with the means and facilities necessary for the execution of the tasks assigned them.

Many of us are at times critical of some aspects of the Department and its administration. There are oftentimes reasons for criticism. But it would be folly to deny that it is important for us to build up and support the State Department and to have a first-rate diplomatic corps around the world. The Department of State carries out the Nation's foreign policy. It provides the President with the information he needs for major policy decisions. It negotiates treaties and trade agreements. It represents the United States at the United Nations and at most international conferences.

In these critical times there is need for a constantly improved State Department. Its job becomes more difficult all the time as new pressures are built up all around our perimeter by the Soviets. The Congress should provide adequate funds for the job that must be done. However, no amount of money is in itself sufficient to do this job. An understanding of the job, esprit de corps, and downright determination not to let this Nation be outtraded, outmaneuvered, or outbluffed, are more essential than appropriations. There is the feeling that the United States is losing ground diplomatically in the worldwide contest with Communist forces. I hope before we are back here with another bill next year for funding State Department operations that we can say that trend has definitely and positively been reversed.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 20, line 1, insert: "Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in condemnation cases under rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected to show the proper action on amendment No. 13, appearing on page 16038 of the RECORD for Tuesday, August 23.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks on the conference report and including extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF 15 APPROPRIATION BILLS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a summary of the 15 appropriation bills passed up to this time, including the conference report just presented by the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, so that the membership may have up-to-the-minute information on the status of the appropriation bills in comparison with the President's budget requests, I include a summary tabulation.

The 15 bills completed, including the conference report of today, are below the budget requests of the President. But the few remaining bills, hiked far above House totals by the other body, afford opportunity for substantial cuts.

The tabulation, limited to the regular appropriation bills, follows:

Status of the appropriation bills for the 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of August 24, 1960

	Bills compared with House	Bills compared with budget
Net total for the 15 session bills enacted.....		—\$32,328,403
Loan authorizations.....		(+211,400,000)
Pending:		
1. Labor-HEW, as passed by the Senate.....	+301,766,200	+465,566,950
2. Public works, as passed by the Senate.....	+115,211,620	+25,869,425
Subtotal.....	+416,977,820	+459,107,972
3. Mutual security, as reported by Senate committee.....	+399,304,000	—292,650,000
As the bills now stand (appropriations).....	+816,281,820	+166,457,972

NOTE.—Supplemental bill is yet to come.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL MADE IN ORDER ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 26

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Friday next for the Committee on Appropriations to submit and for the House to consider the last of the appropriations bills, the supplemental appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE MINERAL LEASING ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10455) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 23, 1960.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the unanimous report of the conference committee on H.R. 10455 marks the culmination of the successful and cooperative efforts of many persons to further perfect the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and adapt it to the changing conditions.

This is another step ahead in the conservation and use of natural resources.

The author of the bill, our colleague from New Mexico [Mr. MORRIS], the senior Senator from Wyoming, Senator O'MAHONEY, and others too numerous to mention, deserve appreciation for the constructive results to be derived.

Representatives of the Department of the Interior, as well as industry spokesmen, have been helpful to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in studying mineral leasing problems.

Under its policy of operation, this legislation was referred for hearings to the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining, under the chairmanship of our colleague from New York [Mr. POWELL]. During part of the hearings, the subcommittee met under the acting chairmanship of our colleague from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

Six days of hearings were held on H.R. 10455 and similar bills. Full opportunity was given for the receipt of suggestions and comments from the public and all comments were carefully considered.

The bill reflects a wide area of agreement on the substantive points con-

sidered and fully modernizes four sections of the basic act.

It has been a personal satisfaction to me as committee chairman to have had a part to play in this constructive legislation.

Interest and activity under the Mineral Leasing Act is increasing constantly. As my colleagues know, mineral leasing, in addition to developing a natural resource, is a revenue-producing activity. Receipts in the year ended in June 1959, were nearly \$96 million. The major portion of this was from oil and gas rentals and royalties.

In approaching this legislation—H.R. 10455—it is well to bear in mind that mineral leasing is a highly technical operation. The laws, regulations, and procedures are very complex and the activity touches many States and many individuals. As of June 30, 1959, there were in effect over 141,000 mineral leases, permits, and licenses affecting nearly 117 million acres of Federal lands. Nearly 98 percent of these cases and over 95 percent of the acreage involve oil and gas.

This is legislation that the President should promptly sign to benefit not only those engaged in the mineral industry but the entire country.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed pleased with the adoption of this conference report. This represents a culmination of many months of effort on the part of Members of Congress and those in our oil and gas industry, to effect much-needed and necessary amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

The act is not exactly as I would have preferred, and I suppose the same might be said as to everyone else. It does, though, represent good and much-needed legislation. It will remove the confusion in the distinction between land chargeable directly under lease and indirectly under option, and by so doing, will prevent that confusion from thwarting the further exploration and development of oil and gas resources on the public lands.

Time does not permit reviewing the legislation in detail. There are, though, a couple of points that I would like to specifically mention.

In the first place, I would like to commend the conferees on the language they have worked out as a substitute for the Senate language contained in section 5, providing for a new "section 42" to be added to the act. Under the conference committee language, all suggestion that Congress gives approval to the theory of administrative cancellation or forfeiture of or title to any oil and gas lease, is removed. The Senate language expressly mentioned such administrative cancellation or forfeiture. The language worked out by the conferees deletes any such reference. The question of administrative cancellation or forfeiture is presently in litigation before the courts. As I covered at length when the bill was being considered in the House, on the basis of the legislative history and the action of this Congress, I am confident that the courts will find no such authority. It is my firm conviction that

cancellation or forfeiture should only be by court action, as presently provided in the act.

I also want to commend the committee for adding the word "promptly" in the bona fide purchaser portion of section 3, amending section 27 of the act. This would cause section 27(i) to read "shall have the right to be dismissed promptly as such a party upon showing that he holds and acquired as a bona fide purchaser the interest involving him as such a party without violating any provisions of this Act."; and further, for the provision that—

No hearing upon any such showing shall be required unless the Secretary presents prima facie evidence indicating a possible violation of the Mineral Leasing Act on the part of the alleged bona fide purchaser.

It has recently come to our attention that regional solicitors and representatives of the Department in the field may be imposing unreasonable requirements upon those who are joined as party defendant, simply because they have had some dealings with the principal party accused of violation of the act. This should make clear the intention of Congress and bring a halt to any such practices. It is hoped that the Department, as time permits and in the near future, will work out regulations providing for a procedure for release of such a party, upon their filing a statement of ultimate facts, showing them to be a bona fide purchaser and not to have been otherwise in violation of the act in the acquisition of the particular lease or leases involving them as a party. I am advised that the Department is working on this. This problem came to our attention only recently, and it was impossible to have spelled out such a procedure in the short time remaining for consideration of this legislation. If such action is not taken, it may well be that the Congress will have to further consider this in the next session. That, however, should not be necessary, for the intention of Congress to provide for a simple and prompt disposition is made clear by these amendments to the act of September 21, 1959.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat that this legislation provides amendments much needed for a healthy oil industry in the public land areas and the economic well-being of the Nation. It is deserving of support, and I urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Members desiring to do so may have permission to extend their remarks immediately following approval of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

ALASKAN VESSELS INSPECTION EXEMPTION ACT

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2669) to extend the period of exemption from inspection under the provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying

freight to and from places on the inland waters of southeastern Alaska, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the distinguished gentleman from Maryland as to whether or not during the consideration of this conference report he intends to yield time so that anyone in opposition to the report may express their views?

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I will yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 2, 1960.)

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY].

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on the bill S. 2669 should be rejected.

As the House passed this bill on June 24, 1960, it would have extended for 2 years the exemption from Coast Guard inspection granted to certain vessels under 150 gross tons operated by a cooperative association between the State of Washington and Alaska.

As passed by the Senate the bill called for an extension of 4 years.

This conference report represents a compromise. But there is no justification for a compromise.

Mr. Speaker, the Coast Guard opposed the original bill which granted exemption from inspection and safety regulations to vessels operated by the Ketchikan Merchants Cooperative Association. Likewise the Coast Guard is in opposition to S. 2669 and to an extension of that law.

As my colleague from the State of Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON] and I stated in filing minority views on S. 2669, safety at sea and proper manning are not luxuries to be provided only when convenient, but rather are requirements imposed by law because they are necessary to the protection of life and property.

When S. 2669 was considered by the House Merchant Marine Committee I told my fellow members of the committee that anyone voting for this measure would have to accept responsibility in the event of an accident or disaster.

Well, Mr. Speaker, there has been a disaster. It occurred on July 13, 1960, less than 1 month after the House passed S. 2669.

The incident I refer to is the burning and total loss of the motor vessel *Coral Sea* which was one of the boats exempted from Coast Guard inspection by this legislation.

Public Law 86-678
86th Congress, H. R. 11666
August 31, 1960

AN ACT

74 STAT. 555.

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

Departments of
State, Justice,
the Judiciary,
and Related
Agencies Approp-
riation Act,
1961.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 287o, 287q, 287r); purchase (not to exceed ten) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U.S.C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$115,000,000, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891), and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,800

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801
note.
60 Stat. 713,
714.
40 Stat. 1270.
60 Stat. 810.
73 Stat. 471.
62 Stat. 825.
5 USC 1701.

in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that ten such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$7,800 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

60 Stat. 1026. For representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), \$850,000.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

44 Stat. 403. For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$10,723,000, of which not less than \$10,495,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 810 note.
60 Stat. 810.

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

68 Stat. 455.
7 USC 1704. For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(1) of that Act, to be credited to and expended under the appropriation account for "Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad", and to remain available until expended, \$4,500,000, of which not less than \$3,200,000 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) of such Act, unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

7 USC 1704.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 107), \$1,000,000.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

60 Stat. 1019. For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1061-1116), \$2,540,000.

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of

rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$48,700,754.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,868,000.

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801
note.
40 Stat. 1270.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); \$1,843,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131), and for entertainment.

60 Stat. 999.
22 USC 801
note.
40 Stat. 1270.
60 Stat. 1026.

INTERNATIONAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the fifth round of tariff negotiations beginning in fiscal year 1961, including not to exceed \$2,000 for representation allowances as authorized by section 901(3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1131) and for entertainment, \$650,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available in accordance with authority specified in the current appropriation for "International conferences and contingencies."

60 Stat. 1026.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1—277d-4); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5); as follows:

24 Stat. 1011;
26 Stat. 1512;
35 Stat. 1863;
34 Stat. 2953;
48 Stat. 1621;
59 Stat. 1219.

64 Stat. 846.

68 Stat. 1114.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$578,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$1,982,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U.S.C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U.S.C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

48 Stat. 1621.

49 Stat. 660.

55 Stat. 338.

64 Stat. 846.

22 USC 277d-1
note.

59 Stat. 1219.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$365,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress, \$1,875,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32(b)(2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641(b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles;

62 Stat. 6.

53 Stat. 1290.

60 Stat. 754.

63 Stat. 630.

64 Stat. 1081.

60 Stat. 999.

22 USC 801 note.

60 Stat. 810.
31 USC 529.

entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$25,705,000, of which not less than \$5,500,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,568,750 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

68 Stat. 456,
457.
70 Stat. 988;
72 Stat. 275, 1791;
73 Stat. 607.

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by sections 104(h), 104(j), 104(k), 104(o), and 104(p) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as amended, to remain available until expended, \$6,600,000, of which not less than \$2,862,500 shall be available to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) of such Act unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided further*, That the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made to the Department of State for the purposes of section 104(h) and section 104(j) is appropriated as of that date and shall be merged with this appropriation.

68 Stat. 457.

RAMA ROAD, NICARAGUA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 160), as supplemented by section 8 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 74) and the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1709), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfer of funds may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii, \$10,000,000.

Ante, p. 41.

PRESENTATION OF A STATUE TO URUGUAY

For expenses necessary to provide for a statue of George Washington, to be presented to the people of Uruguay, as authorized by the Act of September 21, 1959 (Public Law 86-345), \$18,000.

73 Stat. 620.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of Ante, p. 9. land for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$875,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN FOR BONIN ISLANDERS' CLAIMS

For payment to the Government of Japan for settlement of all claims of displaced residents of the Bonin Islands, as authorized by the Act of June 1, 1960 (Public Law 86-486), \$6,000,000. Ante, p. 155.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and Expenses", "International conferences and contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.

SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1961". Citation of title.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase (two for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,805,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 529); \$13,375,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$4,760,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals; and firearms and ammunition; \$23,310,180, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for payment of compensation and expenses of Commissioners appointed in condemnation cases under Rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

28 USC app.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$275,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.
63 Stat. 686.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed five hundred and one, including one armored vehicle, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; payment of rewards; construction of a storage building at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Director.
Compensation.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee. Limitation.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; purchase for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed five for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; acquisition of land as sites for enforcement fence and construction incident to such fence; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$59,400,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General. Aircraft.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; purchase of not to exceed twenty-nine (of which twenty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U.S.C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 341f); \$43,045,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions. 63 Stat. 167.
64 Stat. 381;
73 Stat. 567.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For completing construction of a maximum security institution on publicly owned land in Marion, Illinois, \$8,875,000.

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment to the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as the Department of Justice's share of the cost of a new sewage disposal plant to serve the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards, \$3,100,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

40 Stat. 411.
50 USC app. 1.
69 Stat. 562.

Report to con-
gressional com-
mittees.

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$650,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorneys.
License re-
quirements.

Reimbursement
to U. S.

Attendance at
meetings.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Sec. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals. 60 Stat. 810.

Sec. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131). 68 Stat. 1114. Uniforms.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1961". Citation of title.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,370,000.

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$69,800.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 13a—13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5); \$287,200. 48 Stat. 668. 63 Stat. 954. 5 USC 1071 note. 70 Stat. 736. 5 USC 2251 et seq.

AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$6,365.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$343,000.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the court; \$799,260: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

60 Stat. 810.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$886,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,500.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,200,000.

68 Stat. 12,13,
918.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$22,085,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference of the United States if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$14,835 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$19,815 per annum.

Ante, p. 298.

63 Stat. 967.
5 USC 1121 et
seq.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 62 Stat. 815. 3041; \$4,500,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, and the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, \$3,785,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,292,940.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68), not to exceed \$2,125,000, to be derived^{73 Stat. 259.} from the Referees' salary and expense fund established in pursuance of said Act.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For expenses of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68, 102), not to exceed \$3,300,000, to be^{73 Stat. 259;} derived from the Referees' salary and expense fund established in^{60 Stat. 329.} pursuance of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District^{Reimbursement} Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all^{to U. S.} appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for^{U. S. Court} the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that^{of Appeals,} approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.^{reports.}

Citation
of title.

74 STAT. 567.

74 STAT. 568.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1961".

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801-1158); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$102,557,300, of which not less than \$14,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or

67 Stat. 642.

5 USC 1332-15

note.

62 Stat. 6.

60 Stat. 999.

60 Stat. 810.

73 Stat. 471.

31 USC 529.

63 Stat. 166.

5 USC 835

note.

owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201(c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481(c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

Travel ex-
penses.Information
establish-
ments abroad.63 Stat. 383,
384.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by sections 104(i) and 104(j) of that Act, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, of which not less than \$2,011,600 shall be available only to purchase currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to normal requirements of the United States: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used for the purchase of currencies available in the Treasury for the purposes of section 104(f) unless such currencies are excess to the normal requirements of the United States: *Provided further*, That the dollar value of the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1960, of allocations of foreign currencies heretofore made for the purposes of such sections 104(i) and 104(j) is appropriated as of that date and shall be merged with this appropriation.

70 Stat. 565,
988.

68 Stat. 456.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$8,740,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without

47 Stat. 412,
1517.

74 STAT. 570.

regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION

70 Stat. 563.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 1011(d) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442(d)), \$1,365,740: *Provided*, That this amount shall be used for purchase of Philippine pesos from the special account for the informational media guarantee program.

PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

70 Stat. 563.

For payment to the "Informational media guarantee fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guarantees, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1442), \$3,691,680.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$7,185,848, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$30,000 may be expended for representation.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$850,000.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,
INCORPORATED61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1961 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPENSES,
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

60 Stat. 810.

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$915,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system re-

quires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress. Publicity or propaganda.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded in whole or in part from foreign currencies or credits for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been made.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1961". Short title.

Approved August 31, 1960.

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